Green street, between Third and Fourth SUBSCRIPTION PRICES-IN ADVANCE.-Daily Journal 812: Weekly, \$2 50. ney sent in registered letters only at our risk.

NOTICE TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. The time paid for is printed after the name on each paper, and thus every week subscribers can see when their term of subscription expires. Timely attention to this on the part of those desirous of renewing will prevan imuch annoyance.

All advertisements must be paid for in advance or assumed by a responsible person in this city. This ule will not be deviated from

AGENTS.

n, Owensboro.

J. Haselden, Bryantsville,
tt, Frankfort.
S. J. Mosely, Keene,
than, Greensburg J. D. Smith, Richmond.
E. S. Kaufman, Hustor on. ville, e. J. M. Lambdin, Hopkins r, Campbells- Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkins-The above gentlemen are authorized to or money due us for subscription to our pape

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

Sheridan has changed the Shenandoah 'Valley of Humiliation" into a theatre of plorious triumphs. It has been so often the scene of disaster under political Generals that these brilliant victories come upon the nation efreshingly and cheeringly. He has annihilated the old veteran corps of Stonewall Jack-son, and sent Early in full retrest, broken and disorganized, toward Richmond, leaving the highroads encumbered with his dead and wounded and his fainting stragglers. He has opened the way to Staunton and Lynchburg, where he will cut Lee off from his only sources of supplies, which have been sent to the beleagured rebel capital from the rich and fertile counties of southwestern Virginia. As a co-operating movement with Grant's investment of Petersburg and Richmond, the value of Sheridan's success cannot fail to be preciated by all who follow the history of the war, and it must be of the utmost importance to the carrying out of the plans of the Lieutenanf-General, which look to the capcure or annihilation of Lee's army, the possession of Richmond, and the crushing out of the military power of the rebellion. The Shenandoah valley has always been regarded as "the back door to Washington," and so long as the rebels commanded it, the national capital was never safe from menace. Lee had sent the very last man he could spare to Early-the very flower of the Confederate army and, if it is not utterly destroyed, it will be because the rebels are fleeter in retreat than Sheridan can be in pursuit. On Monday the first attack was made on the Opequan creek. between Darkeville and Bunker Hill, and the rebels were driven beyond Winchester, and on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., Sheridan followed them up to Strasburg; on Wednesday the rebels made a stand at Fisher's Mountain, beyoud Strasburg, the key to the upper Shenandoah valley, from whence they were dislodged on Thursday, with the loss of sixteen guns and many prisoners, though darkness saved the rest, and Sheridan continued the suit in the direction of Woodstock, which is Early's principal depot for stores. Nothing could have been more complete than the success of this brilliant series of manouvres, and we have not yet heard the last of Sheridan's

One of the leading citizens of Bardstown has given us an account of the rebel raid | the nomination was made, gold stood at 248. a few days ago into that place. There were On the day the nomination was proclaimed dred persons in the town from the country, making, together with the citizens, several bundreds, but, although they congregated ound the nine guerillas wherever the latter ent, not the faintest show was made of infering in any way with the marauders. The ruffains remained in town a whole hour, enjoying themselves at their ease. They went to the railroad depot, and declared that they would burn it, but the address of the railroad agent, and a treat of fine old whiskey, and a present of some jars of delicious pickles, dissuaded the robber chief from his intentions. The little squad of guerillas went off undis-

Now, all this seems very mortifying. We cannot account for the occurrence of such an nen who were in Bardstown had arms, they did themselves no credit in not using them. If they have been disarmed by authority, many people would like to know why the nilitary powers leave whole communities without the means of defending themselves and yet give to them no military protection. Is it thus that Kentucky must be compelled o submit to guerilla speliation? The Bardstown gentleman that we have referred to informs us that an inconsiderable military force, led with energy and judgment, could in a very short time clear the whole of Nelson county of the guerillas that have long infested it. He says that adequate forces have been occasionally sent there, and that the commanders have been notified of the exact localities of bands and squads of guerillas, but tions to wait there for further orders, and have got out of the way at their full leisure. Now we think that the Federal forces, if sent at all, should have their full instructions before hand, so that they may dash forward without regard to Bardstown or any other ocality, and make an end of the vile pests bat infeat the land. But no doubt there are thers that understand these things a great deal better than we do. Still we must say that the long series of guerilla successes in Kentucky are either very creditable to the magement of the guerillas or not very

When he was authorized, several months since, to raise ten additional regiments for Ken-The Federal Government revoked the of the 26th Kentucky, at Bowling Green, unart. It was affirmed that he and Lieut, Philott. of his command, ferried across the river. t Owensboro, six horses at one time, and ghteen at another, compelling the ferryman midnight to put them over, and that Yas with all his men returned a few days subquently, without horses, but very well med. It appeared from the evidence that silpett endeavored to sell horses in OwensTUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864.

boro, and gave a mule to a man for ten dollars,

little son's life threatened, the servants com-

men, and a large amount of provender fed

away and wantonly destroyed. These acts

would follow were the perpetrators delivered

priving such commanders of their authority.

We are sure that Governor Bramlette

of his excellent instructions when it was first

We do not know what the withdraw-

al, by the Governor of Georgia, of the mili-

tia of that State from Hood's army means.

It may mean that the Governor has lost all

confidence in Hood, and is unwilling that the

lives of the Georgia militia should longer be

hazarded under his command, or it may indi-

cate that the services of the militia are sorely

needed elsewhere for the defence of their

State, or it may signify that the Governor,

in view of recent disasters, is unwilling that

the war should longer be prosecuted upon

Georgia soil. It is very possible that Hood.

with the consent of the military authorities

above him, will refuse to let the Georgia mi-

litis leave him at the Governor's call; but he

would probably gain nothing by this, for the

militia, greatly dissatisfied, would be exasper-

ated to such an extent that they would do

him more harm than good. Hood's day in

Georgia is at an end. The day of the Con-

federate authorities in Georgia is at an end.

The whole State is in the power of Sherman,

who, we are glad to know, is determined to

exercise that power mercifully yet with a

steady and stern view to the accomplishment

It was recently reported from Atlanta that

the Governor of Georgia was anxious to open

negotiations through General Sherman with

the Government at Washington. The report

has not been confirmed, and in all probabili-

ty it was not true, but some strong articles in

the Richmond papers, violently denouncing

the State of Georgia as recreant and coward-

ly and perfidious if she should secede, or at-

tempt to secede, from the Confederacy in its

mortal exigency and return to the Federal

Union, imply that deep apprehensions and

fears of such an event have pervaded the

rebel capital. Probably the Governor's late

action in the withdrawal of the Georgia

troops from Hood's army will increase those

For some time before the meeting of

the Chicago Convention, the evident and rapid

decline of Mr. Lincoln in pepular favor, and

the strong indications that General McOlellan

or some other eminent and patriotic conserva-

tive would be his successful competitor, caused

gold to be at a much lower premium than it

wenld otherwise have been. At the time of

the meeting of the convention, and before

throughout the country, it fell to 236, no mil-

itary event taking place in the intervening

time to influence the currency. Since then

the political prospects have been constantly

brightening, and gold has been going down

down, down, till it has reached 175, and it

may be expected to go on in the same direc-

tion until the presidential election, and then

to make such a downward leap as will give

ccesses of Sherman and Sheridan have had

some influence on the decline of gold, but

those happy events give no sign or hope

whatever of the termination of the war as

presecuted by the Lincoln Administration,

and the fact is undeniable and palpable that

the grand cause of the appreciation of our pa-

per currency is the deep confidence every-

where felt that the power of the Lincoln dy

nasty, with the dynasty itself, is fast drawing

The extraordinary decline in gold is truly

A political meeting has been broken

up in Kentucky by soldiers. The Cincinnati

Commercial says: "A McClellan pole was

raised in Covington on Monday last at the

corner of Third and Philadelphia streets.

Wednesday evening a McClellan and Pendle-

ton Ratification Meeting was held near the

place. Mr. Pugh took the stand, and spoke

about twenty minutes, at the close of which

period he found it impossible to proceed, the

terruptions were so continuous, and left the

own. The persons most active in the dis-

turbance are reported to have been soldiers

from the hospital which is in the locality

where the demonstration occurred." The

Cincinnati papers attempt to apologize for this

shameful act, but it cannot be palliated. If

the game of military interference with the

political gatherings of Kentucky freemen is

be played, let us fairly understand it. The

Gazette says Mr. Pagh "was driven from the

stand and the city." Now, in Louisville, abo-

litionists have spoken in peace, though they

is to be no reciprocity of courtesy, we simply

A Republican contemporary asks

hether it would be possible for General Mc-

Clellan to say or do anything that the con-

servatives would not approve and applaud

Oh yes, very possible indeed. Let him but

declare in tayor of arbitrary arrests and im

prisonment in States remote from the theatre

of war, the abrogation of all slavery by

an executive edict, the expediency and right-

fulness of negro armies, the confiscation of

nundreds of millions of property upon the

suspicion of the disloyalty of the owners, and

not be permitted to vote, and in fact to do

away with the whole constitution and all

formation from every other source.

tion of the fortunes of the republic,

tunes of the republic," says the New York

Post. The fall commenced soon after the

nomination of McClellan, and we accept its

continual fall since then as significant of the

hailed from the other side of the river. If there

one of the happiest auguries that a patriot's

to an eternal close.

heart could desire.

infinite relief and joy to the nation.

apprehensions and fears.

of his great and patriotic resolves.

the animal having been pressed a few days before from a citizen. Mr. Riggs, of Daviess We do not suppose that Mr. Lincoln county, a worthy citizen, was going out of a ould possibly do anything which the abolistore to a spring, to get water, just as Yarber tionists would not approve, provided he rerode up and shot him, thinking he was a guemained steadfast in the support of abolitionrilla running from him. Phillpot shot twice ists and abolitionism. They would uphold at Mr. Fuqua, a quiet, peaceable citizen, because him in formally declaring the entire constituhe did not halt when ordered, and when he did tion and all the laws of the United States give himself up Phillpot threatened to shoot abrogated, for he has abrogated some of the him, and it is thought would have done so nost vital and essential parts of the constitubut for the interference of citizens. It was tion and the most important laws, and they also proved that the house of Mr. Berry, in have approved. They would uphold him if Daviess county, was broken open by Yarber's he were to confiscate the whole private prormen, under command of Phillpot, and bed-erty of all the people of the United States not clothes, blankets, boots, shoes, coats, pants, of the abolition party, for he has confiscated private property to an immense extent, and guns, and pistols taken from the house, his they have applauded. They would uphold pelled to cook breakfast for thirty or forty him if he were to order the arrest and imprisonment of all the conservatives in the Union, for he has ordered such arrests and deserve the most prompt punishment, and we imprisonments in multitudes of cases, and are confident that the most beneficial results they have justified. They would uphold him if he were to declare all the civil courts up to be dealt with by the civil law. The of the nation dissolved, for he has suspended judicial functions wherever he Monitor says the citizens of that part of Kenpleased, and they have rejoiced. They mission to investigate the case. On the 9th tucky most heartily approve the act of dewould uphold him if he should declare all civil elections at an end, for he has aswould have revoked his authorization if he sumed the authority to say who might or sion to proceed to Paducah and fully investimight not be candidates for office, and who gate the conduct of Gen. Paine while in comhad suspected that it was not used in the spirit might or might not exercise the right of suffrage, and they have defended. They have praised him for all the flagrant outrages he has committed, and, if he were to add to the number and flagrancy of those outrages, they would praise all the louder. In short, as we have said, he could do nothing in response to which they would not cry "all right!" It is to our mind the wonder of wondser that there should be such a party, so numerous and so unscrupulous or insane in a country like this. a country whose people have inherited glorious traditions from their fathers, and been educated from boyhood in the great and solemn principles of civil liberty. The existence of such a party seems discreditable to human

> The re-election of Mr. Lincoln would be a proclamation of the people of the United States that a President of the Republic may do what he pleases. It would be a proclamation that he may do what no despot of Europe or Asia or any Island of the Sea would dare do. And Mr. Lincoln, as all his past acts show, would not hesitate in the remorseless exercise of all the power and might recognized as belonging to him. What is now so awfully bad would then be, if possible, awfully worse. The Presidential oath of office would no doubt be dispensed with as a form and ceremony too idle and empty and ridiculous to be respected or preserved. Heaven grant that no such condition of things may be in store for this country. President Lincoln has been dragging the bleeding Constitution of the United States behind his chariot as Achilles dragged the dead body of Hector around the walls of Troy. The Constitution and the laws are in truth a dead body, but that mouldering form will start up to glorious life if the people of the United States, in that voice which has so often been called "the voice of God," shall

their statements. This had the desired ef-

fect. Gen. Fry was received with the great-

est enthusiasm. The people threw off their

restraint, and extended the warm hand of

welcome. They greeted him with cheers

every kind attention in their power.

death was their doom.

rebels, d-d scoundrels, &c.

The people of Paducah were driven from

their homes without any just cause, and their

bouses turned over to negro families for oc-

cupation. Gen. Prince, commanding at

Smithland, states that forty-two of the citi-

zens of Paducah passed down the river on

boats under orders of banishment beyond the

Federal lines by order of Gen. Paine. The

property of these families was confiscated by

Paine's officials, as it was said, for the benefit

of the Government. Two old widow ladies,

their hair silvered by more than sixty win

ters, for no just cause, were torn from their

comfortable homes and sent to Canada under

guard of a file of negro soldiers. The people

were swindled in the most outrageous man

ner. Gen. Paine's rule was absolute. A

Trade Agent was appointed, not by the Sec-

retary of the Treasury, but by the self-cre-

ated monarch, who issued his edicts from

Headquarters District of Western Kentucky.

He levied a tax of ten dollars on each hogs-

head of tobacco and each bale of cotton ex-

ported, and assessed an ad valorem tax of 25

J. E. Woodruff was appointed Trade Agent,

assigned to this especial duty. The large to-

bacco warehouse of Thomas Dale was taken

possession of, and all cotton and tobacco sub-

ject to confiscation or tax was stored in it.

Only particular favorites and pets of the

General were allowed to carry on business,

ored troops, for months kept company with a

notorious prostitute, appearing in public with

bankers of Paducah to pay this woman

\$150 in gold, giving no excuse for the strange

proceeding. Capt. Phelps Paine, son of the

General and A. A. G. on his staff, sent a

guard to take from the house of Mr. Scott

Ford sufficient furniture to furnish his private

After a thorough nvestigation, the commis-

sion were satisfied that Hon, Lucien Ander-

son, member of Congress, R. H. Hall, Provost

Marshal 1st Congressional District of Ken-

tucky, John T. Bollinger, and Maj. Henry

were guilty of corruption, and were sharers

with Gen. Paine in his swindling transactions.

At three different places in the district, An-

derson and Bollinger addressed the people and

told them, that, if they did not vote for Lin-

coln, they would be granted no privileges.

would not be allowed to trade, their property

would be taken, and they would be reduced

beggary and a starving condition. Every

Bartling, 8th U. S. colored heavy artillary

per cent on all cotton or tobacco received.

cry aloud in November "Come forth!" At the August election this year, the nservative Union candidate for the sheriffalty in the county of Pendleton was a gentleman of the name of Applegate, who was elected. And now the minions of Lincoln in that quarter of the Commonwealth are visiting their master's displeasure upon the Applegate voters by lawless and oppressive exactions which are wreaked upon no other class of citizens. "Not only do the committees of trade at Covington and elsewhere," says a prominent Unionist of Pendleton in a note to us, "grant or refuse permits upon the answers icants as to how they voted at our are pressed into the service, the impressing soldiers (strangers to our citizens) bearing in their hands lists of the Applegate voters, and making inquiry for their residences. In many instances every horse has been taken from those who voted for Applegate, while those who voted otherwise have been passed over. as the owners of the blood-stained lintels in Egypt were passed over by the Destroyer. Provost-Marshal of the county, previous to this work, examined the pollbooks in the Clerk's office. Many of the voters of the county already express their fears as to voting in November, by reason of these insufferable acts of petty tyranny." And this is but a specimen of the outrageous expedients to which Lincoln is recorting for the purpose of stifling the voice of Kentucky in the Presidential election! Such tyranny is enough to make the blood of every true Kentuckian boil in his veins, as it does. The Kentuckian whose pulse does not throb high with indignation at this despotism is a bastard son of the Commonwealth. The spirit of a

Kentuckian and of a man is not in him. Blind indeed must Lincoln be, if he fancies that he can carry the vote of Kentucky in November by any means, much less by means an overwhelming majority in spite of all obstacles and of all hazards. There are not instruments enough in the armory of tyranny to

President Lincoln said in June to distinguished gentlemen of this State at Washington that he would write a letter or make a publication fully guaranteeing a perfectly free election in this State, an election in which there should be no military interference, if Gov. Bramlette would issue a proclamation of a certain specified character. Gov. Bramlette issued the proclamation, fully covering the whole ground indicated, but the President has not redeemed his pledge. He has been repeatedly called on to redeem it, but he is silent. This is a sign either that he is determined on not permitting free election in Kentucky, or that he has not made up his mind upon the subject. If he has not yet made up his mind, he will probably decide, unless the needed courage is wanting, to have our November election settled by the murderous agency of lead and steel. He no doubt understands, or, if he doesn't, he very soon will understand, in spite of the sycophantic assurances of his few reatures in Kentucky, that, in any free election, the State would go against him by near-

y or quite ten times ten thousand majority. The Lincoln organs in Kentucky are evidently in favor of having every citizen pricked from the polls who is not loval according to their notions of loyalty; that is, every citizen who is not an abolitionist. The organs may be thus monopolizing the trade, Paine sharing able to do something toward encouraging in the profits. Col. W. H. Barry, of the coltheir master to undertake an outrage that would be terrible in its results. Abolitionism is now the chief agency in the service of inher on all occasions. He forced one of the fernal despotism, and would without doubt, if tempted, be ready to make itself an agency in the cause of infernal anarchy. The National Intelligencer republishes

avow such views as these, or give the faintest sign of a willingness to tolerate them, and all our statement of Colonel Wolford's case. the conservatives of the nation, though now making the following remarks among others: admiring and loving him, would cast him from them with scorn, contempt, and loathing Colonel Wolford we do not perceive that he has transcended the freedom of invective al-A distinguished Democrat of Pennsyllowed to themselves by Mr. Senator Wade vania says in a private note to one of the and Mr. Representative Davis in recently an-Editors of the Journal: "The party here is imadverting on what they deem the "usurpathoroughly united and enthusiastic in support tions" and "assumptions" of Mr. Lincoln. of McClellan. All our news from the army And in his "views" respecting the expediand elsewhere is full of promise." This ency of employing negro troops in the ranks of cheering assurance accords fully with our inthe army, we do not understand that he differs nation: it means the restoration of the for-

at all from the position publicly announced a few days ago by Gen. Sherman, Yet we have not heard that Gen. Sherman has been nat under arrest for presuming to differ from both Congress and the Executive in a matter respecting which he has the opportunity and the intelligence to enable kim to form opinrising of the national hopes for the restora- ions of his own, as, when formed, he has independence enough to avow them."

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864. INVESTIGATION OF GENERAL PAINE'S Ap- with an iron hand. He nearly destroyed the TRATION AT PADUCAH .- Sometime ago | beautiful town by cutting down the shade Col. Craddock, of the Kentucky service, was trees and erecting a fortification around the called by business into the District of West- court-house on the public square. On this ern Kentucky, then commanded by Brig .- | work all citizens were required to labor, neither sickness nor age exempting a man from Gen. E. A. Paine. The Colonel found the duty. If a person did not choose to labor, he people completely cowed, not daring to utter was assessed a fine of from \$500 to \$300. The a word, when every day their most sacred rights, by military force, were flagrantly viofortification was a useless piece of work, as many of the hills surrounding the town comlated. By close observation he became conmanded the square. The commission think vinced that Gen. Paine and his subordinates that it was simply done to exasperate the peowere exercising the iron rule of despots, were ple and serve as a pretext to assess heavy fines persecuting and robbing the people under various flimsy pretexts, and that the worst on them. A box was found at Mayfield filled with corruption prevailed in his office and characvarious articles taken from the citizens, and terized all of his official acts. Being conaddressed to Col. McChesney's friends in Illivinced of these facts, he sought Maj.-Gen.

nois. It is estimated that the citizens were Burbridge at his headquarters in Lexington, assessed by McChesney to the amount of \$32,and fully stated the case to him. The General 000, but \$2,000 of which went to the Governwas loth to believe that crimes so enormous ment. This latter amount was seized by Gen. as represented by Col. Craddock could be Fry while in transit North. The postmaster openly practised by a man clothed of Mayfield, a worthy young man, who with the authority and honor of an proved his loyalty in the early part of the officer of the United States Government: struggle, and has remained firm to the Union, but, on the solemn assurance of the truth of because he said that he could not approve of the statement, he concluded to appoint a comthe policy pursued by the Administration in regard to the negro, was stripped of his ofof September an order was made detailing fice by Col. McChesney and forced to labor on Gen. S. S. Fry and Col. Brown as a commisthe fortifications for three weeks. Maj. Peck, of the 132d Illinois, commanding for a short time at Smithland, was one of Paine's subormand of the Western District of Kentucky. dinates, and faithfully executed the orders of Col. Craddock was appointed to accompany bis chief. He executed several citizens of Livthe commission and assist them in their laingston county without a show of trial. bors. Just before the arrival of Gen. Fry at According to his own statement, the people Paducah, Gen. Paine was relieved of his comwere assessed to the amount of \$14,000, but mand by Gen. Meredith. Paine was ordered \$4,000 of which resulted to the Government. to remain at his headquarters and meet all At Paducah, Gen. Paine established trade regcharges that might be preferred against him ulations requiring permits for all goods before the commission. This he refused to bought and sold, and charging ten cents for When Gen. Fry and his associates arissuing a permit for goods valued as low as rived, they found that Gen. Paine had fled to forty cents. No account was kept of this Illinois, where he is still absent without aumoney, and there is not a paper to show that thority. All of his subordinate officers also took "French leaves," knowing that their one cent of it was turned over to the Govconduct would not bear investigation. Gen. ernment. A relief fund was established for Fry found it very difficult to commence the purpose, as stated by the General, of beoperations, as the main parties were absent, ing devoted to the support of the wives of and the clerks and orderlies with whom they soldiers in the district. All of the citizens had surrounded themselves, and possessing a were required to contribute, and yet not a knowledge of their transactions, had been single Kentucky soldier's wife was ever benpreviously sent out of the district. The citiefitted by the fund. Capt. Paine, for his own zens were so completely cowed that they individual wants, drew from the treasury at one time \$1,000. There were three grand would not open their lips with one word of complaint against the policy pursued by Gen. swindling schemes in full operation through-Paine. Acting on the authority of Generals out the district,-the relief fund, the assess-Meredith and Fry, Col. Craddock publicly ment to indemnify loyal people for losses suffered at the hands of guerillas, and the tax proclaimed the object of the commission in visiting Paducah, and assured the people, that, levied on tobacco and cotton. if they would come forward and testify to From various sources, it is estimated that facts they should receive full protection from Gen. Paine swindled the people and the Goyall the parties who might be implicated by ernment out of not less than \$150,000. In

the expedition after Adam Johnson, property

was wantonly destroyed, and the people rob-

bed and persecuted in the most cruel manner.

No effort was made to capture the guerilla

gang, as, when within five miles of the camp, and smiles upon the street, and thronged his Paine with his troops wheeled about and headquarters during the day, showing him started down the river for Paducah. It was simply a foray for plunder. Throughout the Gen. Meredith is also very popular with the District the General made three different people. We published an extract from the speeches, in which he said that he was Cairo papers some time ago of the cheering clothed with plenary powers-he reported to nobody but the President for instructions, demonstration that marked his advent into office. With the feelings of a true soldier, he and to him alone was responsible for his acafforded every facility in his power to aid the tions. He asserted that he was not amenable commission in their labors. All of the evi- to Gen. Schofield's orders, and would not obey any order issued by Gen. Burbridge. dence taken before the body is in the form of affidavits, and the record is quite voluminous. He publicly denounced Gen. Halleck as a It was found that Gen. Paine had exercised "d-d scoundrel and a coward," pointing to the most arbitrary will, and that the worst his campaign at Corinth as proof for the assercorruption prevailed in his office. Citizens tion. He let the rebels escape from that had been arrested and thrown into prison stronghold through cowardice and incapacity. without a show of trial, and no record of a As a test of loyalty the people were forced single charge preferred against them could be to adopt the most ultra views. When asked found among any of the official papers in the what paper they read, if the answer was, ly overcame for any great length of time, office. Prisoners were executed without a "The Louisville Journal," the parties were dehearing, and often withoutany definite charge | nounced as "d-d rebels of the meanest kind." being preferred against them. Forty-three Lucien Anderson and Mejor Bartling, Provery distinguished man. He pursued the graves, said to be those of executed prisoners. vost Marshal of Paducah, in procuring the were counted at Paducah. Among this num- release of Ashbrook, Ryan, & Co., (whose ber were two men, named Nolin and Taylor, store had been closed by order of Gen. Paine) from arrest, received a check for \$1,500, of well-known loyalty, who by some act offended the General in power, and a tragic which was jointly shared by the two parties. Prince & Dodd, acknowledged Union men. paid the same parties \$200 each, to be released To show the manner in which the execufrom arrest and save their goods from configtions were made, we have a statement from the cation. L. T. Bradley, master of the steamer evidence given by Hiram R. Enoch, Quarter-Convoy, a craft belonging exclusively to the matter of the 132d regiment Illinois volunteer Government, and used only for Government infantry. Helsays that he heard of four citipurposes, on the 1st of August was ordered zens being executed without a shadow of a by Gen. Paine to proceed down the river and trial-Kesterton, Taylor, Mathey, and Hess. act according to the orders of John T. Bol-Colonel McChesney, commanding at Maylinger. At Hickman, seventy-five soldiers field, by the appointment and acting under were obtained for fatigue duty, who placed the instructions of Gen. Payne, told him, eighty-four bales of cotton and twenty-seven about the 1st of September, 1864, that he had hogsheads of tobacco on board, when the shot seven men at Mayfield, and had one steamer returned to Cairo and discharged the more in the guard-house that he intended to freight. Bollinger claimed the cotton and toexecute the next day. He said that he gave bacco as his private property. The commisthem no trial, and beasted that one of the prission are prepared to prove that this man Boloners was shot and covered up in his grave in linger, who was Paine's right bower in all of forty-five minutes from the time that he was his swindling transactions, is one of the most first reported by a scout at his headquarters. corrupt men in the country, and has been for The whole of Gen. Paine's official career in months acting as an agent for guerilla bands the District of Western Kentucky was marked in Southern Kentucky, receiving stolen funds, by the coarsets brutality, calculated to exasfurnishing intormation, &c. When Gen. perate the people and send recruits to the Paine established his headquarters at Padurebel army. He would order citizens to cah, his baggage was hauled by an army his headquarters, and, without provocation, wagon. When relieved of command, it rewould abuse them, applying the most quired eight wagons to remove his private efoffensive terms to them, such as d-d fects, besides six large boxes shipped by steam-

> are in Illinois, without authority. Colonel McChesney is in Chicago, and orders have been sent to have him arrested and returned We have here given but a few of the facts developed before the commission. The official testimony is very voluminous, and in the course of ten or twelve days it will be laid before the public. We are indebted for our statement to the kindness of Col. Craddock, who was present, and assisted the commission in its labors. The facts speak plainly enough for themselves. No word of comment is needed from us. No man, with even one-half of the

boat. Bollinger is still at large, but Gen.

Meredith is making arrangements to effect his

arrest. Major Bartling, the Provost Marshal,

is under close guard. Gen. Paine and his son

average of human intelligence, doubts that General McClellan would have carried Rich mond triumphantly two years ago, if the Administration had not, in defiance of his earnest remonstrances, weakened his army, from a cowardly fear for the safety of Washington. No one doubts that he would then have placed the stars and stripes high over the rebel capital if Lincoln and Stanton and Halleck had given him one-half of the men for that purpose that they have since had to give to

McClellan was punished, or at least an attempt was made to punish him, for the Administration's weakness or stupidity or cowardice or jealousy or hate or for all these combined. He needed more men when he was before Richmond, but he will have as many as he wants at the polls in November, and no Administration at Washington will have the power to withdraw any portion of them from his support.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune says that General McClellan, when before Richmond in 1862, burned a large number of arms in cases, and placed great quantity of ambulances with their ses in a convenient position where they might fall into the hands of the rebels. What do you think of that, old soldiers of the Poto-

exultingly, "Lynch is re-elected by 3,000 dollars," and the Saco Democrat cannot wonder that it confounds dollars with majorities. chance for success.

The Charleston Mercury says orthern populace are hewers of wood and possible effort was made to exasperate the peo- drawers of water." The Mercury is very ple in order to have a pretext to seize their stupid not to have learned that they are hewproperty. Col. McChesney ruled Mayfield ers of men and drawers of blood,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864. To Tobacco Growers .- For your interest and for the interest at large, we would be

glad to have you advise us immediately-1st .- The prospects of the growing crop. 2d .- What will likely be the product as compared with last year-1/8, 1/4, 1/2, or 3/4 of

Sheridan, like an eagle, has been wooping up the valley of the Shenandoahand scaring the rebel kites from their plunder. On Saturday at midnight he had driven them from Mount Jackson or Third Hill, but was unable to bring on a general engagement, as his cavalry was employed elsewhere, and it was therefore impossible to hold the fleetfooted scamperers. The rout from Winchester has been complete as far down as Newmarket on the lower edge of Shenandosh county; every town contained a rebel hosital, and the roads were filled with abandoned muskets. The rebel army is disorganized, a very large majority of its officers are prisoners, and the remnant is running not for a stronger position but for final escape. Gan. Crook's passage over the North Mountain, and his flank attack on the rebel intrenchments at Fisher's Hill, as planned by Sheridan, must be regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of the war; and the beantiful co-operation extended by Ricketts's division of the 6th corps in a simultaneous charge upon the rebel left front, while Getty and Wheaton, with the remaining divisions of the corps, went in on the centre and right, made the victory decisive and brilliant. Between two and three thousand rebels threw down their arms, and twenty cannon were captured. Early's army was nearly 25,000 strong, and very nearly half of it is in our hands as prisoners. "On to Lynchburg!" is the enthusiastic cry of the victors, and their advance, when last heard from, was at Harriconburg, the county town of Rockingham, and about seventy-five miles from the objective point, where the last hope of rebel supplies will be destroyed. Heaven speed he onward march of Sheridan and his hero-

DEATH OF THOMAS F. MARSHALL.-The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall died on the 22d instant at his residence, near Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., aged, we think, about sixty-four

Mr. Marshall's name is a familiar thing throughout the nation. He was a wild and wayward man of talent and genius. In his outh he was a steady and most carnest student, devoting himself to the various branches of a classical education and disciplining his mental powers with extraordinary diligence and success by way of preparation for the grand arena of life, where intellect encounters intellect and mind grapples with mind. Men who heard him speak at the age of twenty had no doubt that he would live, if spared by Providence, to be one of the master-spirits o the country. And, had he been true and just to himself and to the high and noble faculties veuchsafed to him by God, he would have fulfilled all the loftiest expectations entertained of him. But he met in early manhood with a keen and bitter disappointment, which, deeply stinging his sensitive, impatient, and proud nature, and blasting, as by a flash of lightning, what he regarded as his great life-hope, caused him to seek relief by quaffing at the poison-fount at which millions of gifted spirits have howed

and died. But Thomas F. Marshall's spirit did not perish. His genius was like Greek fire; nothing could quench it. Though he never wholeven by his most resolute and determined efforts, his one unfortunate habit, he became a commencing perhaps in 1831, but with only partial success, his irregularities being an obstacle that even his great abilities could not wholly surmount. It was chiefly as a political speaker that he distinguished himself here, and unquestionably he reigned without a rival. Every man who lived here then and still survives has a vivid and glowing remembrance of his displays of power. Men think of him and muse upon him as he appeared to them in the long past, and they fancy them, selves gazing upon a bright star seen through a golden haze. He was sent by this city the State Legislature, we think in 1834, and in that body he made many speeches, some of which would have been regarded as great and remarkable in any deliberative or other assemblage in the world. Some years afterward he went from the Ashland District to Congress, and, by his brilliant though erratic displays in that body, he attracted the attention of the country, and, although he probably failed, from personal and political aberrations, to exercise any very great influence, he at least commanded universal admiration, mingled in most instances with deep regret that such noble intellectual energies as he possessed should not make their eagle-home in the high, pure air of truth and patrictism and statesmanship, instead of stooping so often among the thick fogs and the reeking fens of reckless and even narrow partisanship.

We never in our lives listened to an orator who, in our epinion, had greater resources in inexhaustible, and rendered him unconquer able. If he couldn't succeed with one weapon, he would try another, for all weapons were at his command. He had a wonderful knowledge of the world's history and the political history of the United States; he had a lightning-eye to detect a weak point in an antagonist, and the intuition to strike it with unerring and fatal precision; and he possessed all the varied powers of wit, humor, eloquence, pathos, and logic. He scattered his gems of every kind around him on occasions almost as profusely Nature scatters her flower seeds. But his taste and judgment were not unfrequently at have been lofty, and often coarsely or grotesquely humorous when he should have been great. We think that the public misunderstood the character of his mind, and that even he, to some extent, mistook it himself. The people seemed to think, and so did he, that his greatest powers were wit, humor, fancy, poetry, elequence. He had all these, but his chief power was none of these; it was argument, logic, stern, inexorable, cast-steel logic His other powers, great as they were, served but as adornments of the limbs of his giant-

"Poor Tom's a-cold," says one of the characters in King Lear with singular pathos. And we can feelingly repeat the humble but touching phrase. The ever-bounding heart is cold and still. The burning volcano is quenched. The ashes and the memory alone

R. J. Breckinridge tried to be facetious in his late holding forth. The Chicago platform was the object of his mith. He hadseen a lit-tle instrument through which one might look at an object with one eye and it was one thing, with the other eye it was another thing and with both eyes, something else.

Dr. Breckinridge can do as much or more without the help of any "little instrument." He is a sufficient instrument to himself. He can see an object in just what shape he chaoses with the right eye open, or the left eve open, or both eyes open; but his favorite mode of looking is with both eyes shut. Then he can see more objects than were ver seen by the insect that has eves in front of his head, eyes in the hind part of his head, eyes in his sides, eyes in his back, eyes in his belly, eyes in his tail, and eyes in his legs and feet. There are not a fiftieth part as many eyes even about that insect as tacre are I's about Dr. Breckinridge.

The statement, published by us yesterday, of some of the portions of the report of the Commission appointed by Major-General Burbridge to investigate matters at Padnoah has been read with bitter indignation. The commissioners General S. S. Fry and Colonel Brown are officers and men of irreproachable characters, and General Burbridge will not be suspected of any unkindness toward Mr.

We are not surprised that the Bon (how that term is prostituted!) Lucien Anderson is reported as among the persons who were "guilty of corruption, and were sharers with General Paine in his swindling transactions." Ever since Lucien Anderson got himself elected to Congress upon strong conservative pledges, and, on arriving at Washington, turned abolitionist and voted in all instances for abolition men and abolition measures, we have known him to be a scoundrel. We have felt assured that he was guilty of corruption in that case, and that he could consequently be corrupted in any case, if indeed what is thoroughly corrupt admits of being corrupted. Undoubtedly the corruption just brought to light, including the sharing of the booty of an official robber and swindler, is no worse than the corruption which induced him to prove a base breaker of his plighted faith and the perfidious betrayer of his constituents and of the sacred cause of the nation. Let the abolition organs, which have hitherto defended him so warmly, defend him hotly now if it suits their worthy purposes. They have not breathed a word against the myriads of corruptions of their political friends, and why shouldn't they not defend poor Anderson?

We have been told that Anderson would not appear before the commission, but skulked away somewhere, and at the last dates was skulking still. But we guess that he can venture to come in. It doesn't seem to us that he need fear punishment for his crimes. He has friends at Washington that wouldn't like to see so useful a friend martyred. Come in out of the cold, Lucien. PEACE PROPOSITIONS .- The Washington Re-

publican, one of the Administration organs, states that there are good grounds for the recent report that Jeff Davis had made propositions for peace under his own signature. It learns from a source so reliable that it believes the statement, that Mr. Jacob Thompson, ex-Secretary of the Interior, now residing at Niagara Falls, received a few days since a proposition from Jefferson Davis, to be submitted to our Government, for a peaceable settlement of the present difficulties He proposes that the rebel armies shall lay down their arms, return to their allegiance to the United States, and that the Union of the States shall be preserved as formerly. Slaves that have been made free during the rebellion to remain so, but slaves now in slavery in the rebellious States to remain so.

The Republican does not learn that ha makes any proposition about disposing of the enormous debt incurred by the South. This letter of Davis was handed, on Monday last, to a responsible and wealthy manufacturer, a Democrat, of New York State, who left Niagara on that day en route for Washington city. If he has arrived there, he has not yet communicated with the Government. That such a letter exists, and is in the hands of a party authorized to present it to the Government of the United States, it has not the slightest doubt.

What is most significant about such a proposition is the acknowledgment it carries with it that the rebellion is about crushed out, and that the rebels can regist no longer

JUDGE OF THE WHOLE FROM THE SPECIMEN WHICH IS FURNISHED .- Of the barefaced un- tries hard enough. truths with which the abolition sheet in this

Thousands of the faithful soldiers of the captives into eternity whenever national vicathy was uttered for these noble martyrs

This is uttered in the face of the Chicago platform, one of whose resolutions is as fol-

Resolved. That the shameful disregard by the Administration of its duty, in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

The assertion of the abolition sheet is thus

simply a piece of shameless mendacity. And such are the generality of its assertion to the disparagement of the conservatives of the country. Ex pede Herculem. Judge of the whole from the specimen which is far-

gantown in the county of Butler says: "This county is overwhelmingly for McClellan, which is entirely consistent, as this was the banner Union county in 1861. Of course it could not be otherwise than for McClellan now." Our friend is right. McClellan is the only Union candidate in the field. Lincoln has abandoned the cause which he represented in 1861, and has embraced the cause of abolitionism. He is the Disunion candidate: for. as Andrew Johnson said in 1862, "abolition is dissolution." The man or the community that was for the Union in 1861 must be for McClellan now or prove recreant to the faith of three years ago. The gallant county of Butler is indeed consistent as well as patriotic.

The malignity of the Lincoln men toward General McClellan is blind and boundless. It is boundless partly because it is blind. We never before knew anything like it.

Unquestionably the secret of this malignity is the fact that the strength and elevation and purity of General McClellan's character places him above the reach of every assault whether fair or foul. The abolitionists especially hate him for his unshadowed excellence. Like O lando in As You Like It his "graces, serve" him "but as enemies." His "virtues" are "sanctified and holy traitors" to him.

A STRAW .- The passengers on board the mail steamer Gen. Anderson on her down trip on the 22d, cast their ballots for the two candidates for the Presidential chair. The vote stood as follows:

O, what a world is this, when what is comely Envenous him that bears it.

McCiellan..... Lincoln..... Giving Little Mac a majority of 17 votes The people are moving, and the numerous "straws" give brightness and hope to McClellan's prospects. The people say that he shall be President of these United States for the four years commencing with the 4th of March, 1865; and the voice of the people is supreme.

When General McClellan was in command of the Army of the Potomac, he took the most devoted care of the interests of his men. They will take the most devoted care of his interests in November. And his care of them and their care of him will not close with the election.

Prisoners from Early's command re port that he said he would stake his reputation upon maintaining Fisher's Hill. We don't know how many stakes he put up, but be pulled up his stakes in a great hurry after-

General Jubal Early, according to an 'on dit" in the New York Post, intends to change his Christian name because it would be unreasonable to expect him to be as Jubal-

Fremont has withdrawn, and where s he to go? Early has withdrawn, also, and where is he going? These withdrawals of the extreme radicals ought to be closely

GUERILLAS AT ADAIRSVILLE -About ten days ago, Lieutenant West, a retired army officer, secured the necessary permits for obtaining goods, and established a country store at the little village of Adairsville, not far from the Kentucky and Tennessee line. The evening of the very day on which he opened his store, a gang of guerilla thieves paid him a visit, and robbed him of goods to the amount of nearly \$400. West bore his loss like a man, but concluded to be prepared to defend his property on future occasions. He secured three guns and sufficient amunition, and kept the fire-arms in constant readiness for immediate use. He had two clerks employed to assist him in the store, and the three pledged themselves to stand by each other to the last in case of an encounter. On Wednesday last, the gang of thirteen guerillas that made the first raid on Adairsville repeated their visit, and honored the store of Wast with the first call. They expected no resistance to be offered against their designs, and therefore were taken completely by surprise when the windows of the store-room were raised, and a discharge of fire-arms was heard. Mr. West and his two clerks fired so effectively that the robbers were driven from the place in a sadly demoralized condition. One of their number was shot dead, and another mortally wounded. The prompt manner in which Mr. West acted has resulted in much good to Adairsville. The citizens have organized for home defence, and are determined to resist in future all aggressions made by robber gangs. They are well aware, that, if the guerillas should quietly be permitted to enter tha town again, property would be destroyed, and perhaps life sacrificed, as the thieves have announced that they would retaliate for the shooting of two of their number. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Adairsville will not permit themselves to be surprised. and thus afford the outlaws an opportunity to carry their threats into execution. Let them always be on the alert, and shoot down the thieving scoundrels as they would a pack of ravenous wolves.

Captain E. C. Barlow, of the 40:h Kentucky volunteers, is the present Post Commander of the town of Lebanon, Kentucky. He is a good officer, and his great popularity with the people is good evidence that his administration is marked with candor and fairness. The Captain, we understand, is now engaged in organizing a mounted force to hunt down the guerillas that so numerously infest the country around Lebanon. We wish him success in his enterprise, and trust that he will be able to expel the outlaw bands from the country.

GUERILLAS ABOUT HENDERSON .- A detachment of colored troops now garrison the town of Henderson. Guerillas are quite numerous in the county, and they approach within sight of the town almost every day. On Sunday, a gang numbering about forty men was in the vicinity, and threatened to attack the place. They however withdrew without doing any damage, or offering fight.

A gang of two hundred and fifty guelas are reported to be operating between Olarksville, Tennessee, and Hopkinsville, Kentucky. They are said to be doing much mischief, insulting the people without cause, and robbing them in the most wanton man-

The decline of gold was celebrated in New York on the 26th by the flying of flags from every important building. Men love gold, yet most of them rejoice in its fall.

The Democrat says that "Mr. Lincoln doesn't know how to be the soldier's triend." He doesn't know how to be his own. But he It seems to us very inconsistent that

whites and blacks should fight same colors.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.

A despatch from the telegraph operator at Pulsaki to the Superintendent of the Military Telegraph here says that Gen. Rousseau, heavily pressed by Forrest, is slowly falling back. It is reported that the enemy is making an attempt, with 3,000 men and 6 pieces of artillery, to flank Gen. Rousseau. There has been heavy skirmishing all day, and the enemy is advancing. Our infantry and cavalry are reported in line of battle, and would attack the rebels. A scout at Franklin, Tenn. are reported in line of battle, and would attack the rebels. A scout at Franklin, Tenn., reports that Col. Biffles, with a large force of Wheeler's men, is between Williamsport and Hillsboro. A despatch from Columbia, dated the 26th, says on that day Biffles was at Lawrenceburg with 700 men and 2 pieces of artillery. The report that Johnsonville, on the Tennessee river, was captured, is unfounded. Ample preparations have been made for its de-fence, if attacked.

The Commercial's Washington special says: Several prominent Georgian refugees now here are confident some kind of arrangement will soon be effected between Gov. Brown and Gen. Sherman, through which Georgia will secede from the Confederacy.

Washington, Sept. 27.
The Navy Department has received details from Admiral Farragut of the successful ex-pedition up Fish river. On the return of the ressels they were attacked from Peters's Rinff vessels passed through with the loss of one officer and two men killed. Admiral Farragut says he is successfully engaged ren torpedoes. He has thus far succeeded ing up twenty-one.

St. Louis, Sept 27.

brew a few shells into the place, but made no regular attack. The post is defended with earthworks, mounting heavy guns, and can resist ordinary assaults.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.

Heavy skirmishing with the rebel force under Forrest continued all day. Roussean fell back two miles from Pulaski, but advanced again, and holds his position and the town. Up to 7 P. M. to-day, the enemy had advanced by skirmish line to within the continual of the continual line. his skirmish line to within a half a mile of

his skirmish line to within a half a mile of ours, and will probably advance his lines and attack in the morning. Our losses in to day's fighting will not exceed eighty men.

A prisoner who was captured in Marshali county, on the way to McMinnville with adespatch for Cerro Gordo Williams, who was to unite with Forrest, states that Forrest has twenty pieces of artillery, and about seven thousand men. Six regiments were reported to have been sent him from Wheeler's force. General Roussean by a strategic movement General Rousseau by a srtategic movement invited an attack to-day from the rebel comander, but he did not respond. The telegraph is in working order to Pa-

It was rumored at Chattanooga that two trains were captured on Monday, by a rebal force, at Big Shanty, on the Chattanooga Railroad. An officer just from the front con-

firms this statement.
Col. J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, has orof the Department of the Cumberland, has or-ganized the entire force of the Quartermis-ter's Department, amounting to over 7,000 men, comprising eight regiments. they are in readiness at a moment's notice to they are in readiness at a moment's notice to co-operate with the regular troops whenever occasion may require.

Great praise is due the chief of this depart-ment for the energy and zeal displayed in bringing into action this effective branch of

the service.
The 173d and 176th Ohi6, hundred-day

men, arrived in the city to day. TORONTO Sept. 27.

A full description of the Lake Erie pirates has been telegraphed to the different points in Canada, and every exertion is being made to

Secure their arrests.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

E. M. Fuller, editor of the Daily Journal is

E. M. Fuller, editor of the Daily Joarnal in this city, is indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court at Treaton, on a charge of publishing articles in July counseling resistence to the draft.

The Post's Washington special says: Daspatches received from Luray Valley report that Early's army is thoroughly demolished, and the inhabitants of that region had been extremely confident that Fisher's Hill could not be taken. Since Sheridan's battle the rebels dispair of recovering the valley.

Concerning the reported peace negotiations in Georgia the Evening Pest says: General Sherman, we are authorized to say, will not

rman, we are authorized to say, will not egotiate except upon terms precedent to an inconditional submission of the rebels to the loverument of the Union, and the fullest ac-inowledgement of its rights.

The Post says if the Georgia anthorities

ground. After he retired, the platform upon which he made his appearance was torn down that they have lingered in the town two or piled, and burned, and the McClellan pole cut that in the meantime the guerillas, having full information as to the Federal operations. editable to the management of much better who, previously to its inception, were regarded as excellent citizens. Gov. Bramlette has tacky, he gave permission to some men to aise companies, and he likewise, through secruiting of companies for the purposes of the right of a President of the United States to say who may and who may not be candidates beal protection against guerilla bands, but save strict orders not to "make war upon the for civil offices, and who may and who may átizens, no matter what their political prodivities might be, in the pressing of horses, the laws, simply filling the vacuum with his own will-we say, let General McClellan rder for raising the regiments, but the local ecruiting was continued. We now learn rom the Owensboro Monitor that several fficers, commanding these "independent companies," for some time roaming around hat section of the State, and despoiling the titizens, have been arrested by Col. Maxwell, er orders from Gen. Burbridge. Capts. Wilon, Yarber, Johnson, Little, Boyd, and Burer, are among those arrested. It seems from he statement of the Monitor, founded on the ffidavits of citizens of Owensboro, that Capt.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

Gen. or Mr. Fremont retired from the canvass for the Presidency upon the pretext that he was unwilling to divide the Republican party. His pretext was a shabby specimen of petty impudence. He wouldn't have cared how much he divided the abolition party, or any other party, if he had thought that he could, by any division or other rule in arithmetic, have secured the gratification of his absurdambition and ridiculous vanity. If he had felt the slightest real concern about the division of the party, he would never have electioneered for or accepted the Cleveland nomination. The fact is, the public opinion of the party that he calls his became so manifest and so clamorous in opposition to him that at last conviction forced itself to his little mind even through the triple bull's-bide of his self-complacency, that, if he should remain a candidate, the result would be a lifelong mortification to himself and to his rela-

We don't think that Mr. Fremont has made any unjust charges against Mr. Lincoln. We indorse them all, and we could indorse several more if made. The real ground, however, of the little Pathfinder's hostility to the President is not patriotic or political, but simply personal. And yet the President, with all his other sins, honored him infinitely beyond his deserts, to the great injury of the national service. The President appointed him to a Mejor-Generalship, a position for which he had not a shadow of qualification in the world, and continued him in it, to the great scandal of the nation, until disaster upon disaster, the results of his poor and pitiful incompetence. compelled the bringing of the half tragedy, half farce to a close.

To Fremont's charges against the President, we would add this: His appointment of Fremont to high military position cost the nation a multitude of lives, a vast amount of money. and some most deplorable reverses. Fremont's military campaign in Missouri, if campaign it may be called, was a fizzle, and an excessively costly one. His military campaign in Virginia was a fizzle, and a bloody and disastrous one. His two campaigns for the Presidency, one in 1856 and the other in 1864, may be set down as fizzles of the very poerest type of the article. All his operations and movements have been fizzles, except perhaps his questionable speculations in California. If he would fizzle no more, let him stick to his speculations by all means. He is a very little man, but a very great fizzler.

ANOTHER LINCOLN THREAT .- A few days ago, as our readers have not forgotten, Mr. cretary Seward publicly threatened, that, if the freemen of this country shall elect General McClellan President in November, the existing Administration will acknowledge the independence of the rebel confederacy, and make peace upon the basis of separation, before the President elect can be inaugurated This threat was received with scorn on the part of the conservatives and with silence on the part of the abolitionists. It frightened nobody. It was a clear miscarriage.

We now have another threat, from another Republican leader, who threatens, that, if the people shall elect General McClellan in November, the existing Administration will not surrender the possession of the government in obedience to the popular mandate lawfully expressed, but will perpetuate its power in defiance of the people and of the constitution. Our authority for this statement is the New York Journal of Commerce, which makes the threat the subject of a leading article, significently entitled "BEWARE," and opening asfollows:

A distinguished Republican politician in A distinguished Republican politician in this city has openly declared, in the hearing of several well known citizens, that it was the intention of his party to hold on to the government, whether McClellan was chosen by the people or not; that they would not submit to the vote of the people if it proved that a majority were against Liucoln. We have hear the arm intimation from various

have heard the same intimation from various The statement is indeed extremely proba ble without reference to the unimpeachabl authority upon which it rests. It is sustained by antecedent probability of the strongest possible sort. "It is," as the Journal "in accordance with the Baltimore platform, which defies the constitution-and approves of all the revolutionary acts of abolitionists. We have no doubt that the leading radical politicians are now plotting such a forcible seizure of the power. They have invented every species of fraud to carry the elections, but the prospect is decidedly against them. The present condition is just this. McClellan will have the entire Democratic vote of the United States. He will have also the immense vote of conservative Republicans. Nothing which the radicals can do will convert one vote to them. They are using money and exerting themselves to hold their own, nothing more. They can do nothing to increase their vote. Every change will be against them. They never have had an honest majority. Fraud, soldiers' votes picked out and sent home, these alone have given them nominal majorities. There is an actual anti-Lincoln majority in the North to-day of more than one hundred thousand, probably more than two hundred and fifty thousand For some days past the accessions to McClellan have been increasing rapidly. In this view of things a desperate campaign, of falsebood calumny and abuse, has been determined on. Newspapers, whose Editors and proprietors are lying under arrest for such crimes as theft, plunder and fraud, are loudest in the violation of truth and decency, and in personal abuse of the opposition. Pardons are to be obtained as the price of subserviency. Howard of the Times was easily got off by his radical friends, though before he was arrested they called his crime treason, because they thought it could be charged on us. The plunderers of our coldiers and sailors will find it easy to obtain similar pardons. But with all their power, and unprincipled use of it, the radicals see doom written in the future. The election of McClellan is now absolutely certain, if there be a fair and honest vote and no Administration frauds. His election is probable, by three chances to one, in spite of all the frands and money that can be used. Hence the radical plot to hold power against McClellan, even when he is proved to be the choice of the A merican people. For four years we have seen these politicians hesitating at no violations of law. We have seen the correspondence of the citizen opened and read, his house broken into, his person seized at midnight.

Undeniably it is not strange; but, if true, no one need harbor the slightest fear that the plot will be carried into effect, for, if General McClellan is elected President, as he unquestionably will be, he at the proper time will take possession of the Presidency in obedience to the people and to the constitution, in spite of all the abolitionists this side of the shades below. Let no one doubt this. It is a fixed fact. It is as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

the pulpit violated, the clergyman seized

at the altar in the midst of the morning ser-

vice, the night made hideous with midnight

outrages in the name or by the order of Abra-

ham Lincoln. We have seen Democrats ar-

rested on their way to the State convention,

and burried by command of Mr. Seward and

Mr. Lincoln to a dungeon whence they were

not allowed to emerge for months. We have

seen women-delicate ladies-seized, subject-

ed to foul outrage, carried about secretly from

city to city, subjected to nameless insults at

the bands of the radical politicians of the

Baltimore platform party. Is it then strange

that they are now plotting a seizure of the

government in spite of the will of the people?"

The conservatives of the country treat this threat as they treated the other and as they will treat every future threat from the same source. They laugh it to scorn.

We sometimes see upon a door the direction "Push." Gen. Sheridan must fancy that he sees it on the door of the rebellion. He is pushing tremendously.

The late capture by the rebels of 2 50

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864. sad of beef-cattle, destined for the Army of Upon the subject of raising negro ne Potomac, was a most mortifying occur rmies, our abolition neighbor is amazingly nce. It was highly important in its bear rgumentativa. His tremendous logic is a og upon the campaign in Virginia. It sur ock of Gibraltar, with its peak far up in the died Lee's whole army with fresh beef for a ast sixty days, and this at a time when star ky and its hundred guns all pointing straight ation was staring that army straight in the at a fellow. Just hear the thunder of his "red ace. We presume that Lee rejoiced much nore at this capture than he would have done the capture of 2,500 soldiers. We have no

loubt, that, much as he may need men, he

could gladly have exchanged his rank and

ile for such a drove of cattle, head for head

It has been charged that the capture was

he result of carelessness or blundering on

the part of the Federal officer at the head of

the force guarding the cattle. Either he was

wretchedly at fault, or those high er authori

ties were at fault who neglected to provide a

sufficient force for the protection of such a

drove of cattle. We have seen no intimation

that he has been censured or otherwise pun-

ished for the affair. If there is good ground

or any ground for believing him to have been

guilty of a neglect of duty, he should be

brought to trial, and, if convicted, have stern

ustice meted out to him. It is as important

that bad officers should be condemned as that

good ones should be applauded. Applause

The despatches to the Associated

Press say that Governor Johnson, at a German

ble and patriotic speech." We wish that these

telegraph agents would mind their own busi

ness. They might make fortunes by it. They

are guilty of offensive and insolent presump-

tion and assumption when they obtrude their

notions in regard to what is "forcible and pa-

triotic" to be published and paid for by the

press throughout the country. Nobody knows

who they are, or cares what their opinions of

men or speeches are. If they think that any

triotic" let them luxuriate in the opinion as

much as they like, let them think any absurd

or ridiculous thought they please or must, but

let them not cheat newspaper proprietors out

of money or space for the publication of what

hey think. Facts are quite as much as they

can send in their despatches, and generally

ten or a hundred times as much. The Devil

The rebels are very fond of making

heir charges with a yell, and the Chinese go

into battle with all the horrid din of gongs

they can make. The abolitionists have plan-

ned their political campaign after the same

fashion, but the conservative shalanx of the

nation is prepared for them at every point

and calmly and triumphantly resists every

onset. The supporters of Lincoln and John-

son may yell out their falsehoods, and make a

borrid din about the danger of a disgraceful

peace in case McClellan should succeed, but

we are cuiflanking their every movement.

The tide of battle is turning. Our enemies

are deserting their sinking cause and the

conservatives are gaining accessions

everywhere. "Beheld how brightly breaks

Gen. Toutant, who calls himself and

is generally called Beauregard, has superseded

Hood in the command of the Army of Geor

gia. Undoubtedly Gen. Toutant surpassed

Bombastes as a boaster, and surpasses the

Devil as a falsifier. He is pretty great at

making fortifications, but not half so great at

constructing them as Gen. Sherman is at

flanking them. We cheeerfally leave him in

the hands of the laurelled hero of Atlanta-

The abolitionists are very fond of pub-

lishing "straws" to show the nonular feeling

on the Presidential question by votes taken

in different localities, but the significance of

the late election in Alten was equal to a

whole rick of sheaves of such straws. It

was the first test in Illinois after the Chicago

nomination. The city went for Lincoln in

1860, but week before last the McClellan mu-

nicipal ticket was elected by from two to

The President told Postmaster Blair

that his resignation would be a "relief" to

him. So Blair swallowed the nill and the

President doubtless finds relief. It was the

ever, which put Mr. Lincoln to the purgation

of his Cabinet. That resolution, it is thought.

was aimed at Seward and Blair, but the for-

mer managed to get Chase worked off first.

As the abolition party goes down, gold

goes down. Gold will continue to go down

till it reaches its proper level, and there

stop. The abelition party will continue to

go down till it reaches its proper level, and

there it will stop; but that level will be the

bottom of the sea—"deeper than plummet ever sounded."

The Albany Argus, republishing the

speech of Mr. Guthrie at New Albany, says:

"This noble speech, the voice of Kentucky

uttered through the lips of one of the fore-

most statesmen of the age, will make a deep

We thank the accomp ished authores

of these tender memorial-stauzas. To-day

is the second anniversary of the death-day of

the high and gallant young spirit to whom

she so sweetly and touchingly alludes. Her

pure thoughts bloom over his grave as gently

and beautifully as the flowers that are spring-

ing there, and the tones of her lyre are as

wild and mournful as the thousand voices of

the wind-harps of the pines that rise around

his resting place. Ah! the roses open as

peacefully, the birds warble as cheerily,

and the dews fall as mildly above him as

if he had gone to his last sleep far away

from strife and amid the scenes of loveli-

ness and grandeur that his glorious soul so

dearly loved, instead of falling amid the

flame and the smoke and the fierce shouts

Thoughts of the lost young hero barn yet

in the desolated hearts of friends "like lamps

in Eastern sepulchres." The frosts and the

cold and bitter winds, that blast the roses and

the violets, have no power over the fadeless

amaranths that blossom in the soul in mem-

ory of the loved and lost whose spirit-tones

we may hear in the twilight air like low

strains of weird music from a passing cloud,

and whose footsteps seem to fall beside us in

he holy hush of midnight, but whose breath

Wm. Courtland Prentice "sleeps well." The

tempest and the thunder disturb him as little

as the zephyr, that, in passing, softly and sadly

whispers to him in his long slumber. And

oh we feel that his immortal spirit, if hearing

us, will approve, when we breathe a heartfelt

prayer that the flag, under which in his fiery

and erring enthusiasm he embarked his young

life, may never be permitted to float above his

TWO YEARS AGO.

Inscribed to Mrs. G. D. Prentice

Twice have the lilies raised their cups

Twice have the roses bloomed and died:

Twice have the violets ope'd their eyes,

'Neath smiling suns and weeping skies

But 0, how sad the songs they played.

Twice has the summer's ripened grain

Waved like a sea of burnished gold Since he, thy noble boy, was slain.

Twice o'er earth has autumn sighed

In sadder tones than e'er before Since he alas, was wounded—died.

Ah! 'tis an idle thought that time Will soothe the heart and heal its w

The flowers that die bloom bright again,

Two years ago, two years ago:

Two years ago he went to sleep

Two years ago, and still I weep,

The spring as smilingly returns,

To break stern winter's icy chain.

Should not its cherished idols be?

COMMINGTON, KY., August, 1864.

Ab! God's great love overreaching our

Seeing the path through burning sand

Marks out a new one through the flowers

If what the heart loves tenderly

In yonder still necropolis-

Like sapphire-stars in April's crown

Twice have the spring's soft zephyrs strayed O'er the Eolian's trembling strings;

And wooed the dews at eventide.

ng forms can come to us nevermore.

of battle.

gravel

impression upon the country."

resolution of the Baltimore Convent

three hundred majority.

and may God have mercy on his soul.

take their opinions.

articular speech of Andrew Johnson is "na-

selebration on Tuesday night, "made a forci-

is worth little or nothing when nobody

censured.

Then the expediency and rightfulness of egro armies! When General McClellan ampaigned it in Eastern Virginia he assured isoperiors that he availed himself of all the aid he could get out of the colored element. His despatches teemed with information gleened from "intelligent contrabands." That would sattle the rightfulness of negro armies, If we may use the negroes at all against the cause of their masters, it is only a question of a proclinery whether they are to be used in ncy whether they are to be used in arrying information, in carrying shovels, or n carrying muskets. There's the logic in all its beauty and glory

"What do you think of that, my cat? What do you think of that, my dog?"

Our neighbor says that General McClellan in Eastern Virginia obtained information from negroes, and that this covers the whole principle of negro armies. He argues with an merring precision which reminds one of the flight of a rifle-bullet to its mark, that, if we have a right to use the niggers in any way whatever, if we have a right to interrogate them and obtain facts from them in regard to the war, we must necessarily have a right to make soldiers of them. Oh yes, and, now that such a mighty process of reasoning has been discovered by the abolition mind of this great nineteenth century, let us thank God and follow it out to new and hitherto undreamed of conclusions. Nobody doubts that military leaders would have a right to interrogate any woman of the South and to accept any intelligence she might be willing to give, hence it follows that we have a right to conscript the women of the South, put arms in their hands, and make regular soldiers of them, for certainly, according to the new revelation of our tremendous and stupendous abolition neighbor, that vast manmountain of logic, if our leaders have a right to use the Southern women for any purpose whatever in the war, they have an inexpugnable right to use them for all purposes in the war. And again, it is of course indubitable that our Generals have a right and are bound in duty to question even the little boys and girls of the South as to a movement of the rebels whenever such questioning seems likely to secure valuable intelligence, and hence it follows, "as night follows day," unless we are o insane as to repudiate the new discovery of the great Christopher Columbus of the logical world, that our Generals have a perfect right conscript the toddling children, male and

upon the cohorts of Lee and Hood! Our abolition neighbor has undoubtedly shown himself a pyramid of logic upon the wide desert of mediocrity. There are some inferior pyramids scattered around, one called Aristotle, another Kant, another Hobbes, and another Sir Wm. Hamilton, but our neighbor is the great Pyramid of Cheops.

emale, of the South, and, arming them with

bookins and big pins, order them to charge

The Washington mouth-piece of Pres ident Lincoln, the Chronicle, edited by fugle man Forney, contains this notable sentence Treason in Washington City never had a roice until it arrayed itself under the banner of George B. McClellan." This is a savage insult to the noble Army of the Potomac, and a deep indignity upon Congress, the President, the Secretary of War, General Halleck, Governor Bradford, of Maryland, and all others, who, while McClellan had command in Washington, thanked him for his services and for his fidelity. It makes the General-in-Chief Halleck look particularly ridiculous, since, on the last day of August, 1862, late at night, he telegraphed from Washington to McClellan in his camp near Alexandria: "I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely tired out." Why did Halleck wish to avail himself of the counsel and advice of one under whose banner treason had arrayed itself in Washington City? When the cravens in the capital, terrified at the reverses under Poper and with the Army of Virginia driven back under the very guas of McClellan for safety, called for aid upon him, was it the voice of treason? When McClellan again took the field to save Washington and Baltimore, and threw his banner to the breeze on the upper Potomac, driving Lee from Frederick, and following him up at South Mountain and Antietam, was tresson arrayed under that banner? But the Chronicle most seriously implicates the President himself, for, on September 2d, the following order was issued from the office of the Adjutant-General: By direction of the President, Msj. Gen. McClellan will have command of the fortifi-McClellan will have command of the fortifi-cations of Washington and of all the troops for the defence of the capital.

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. Looking back to our files, we find that the Baltimore American of Sept. 3d said: "The enthusiasm of the army on hearing of the appointment of General McCiellan to command is represented as wildly enthusiastic. They are now ready to turn back and meet the enemy at once. This feeling extends through the whole Army of Virginia, and even the sick and wounded join in the general rejoicing. There is no panic here. All now is confidence and security." More than this, On September the 7th General McClellan was placed by the President in command of the Armies of the Potomac and Virginia, and the same night immense bodies of troops were started toward the Upper Potomac from the city where treason . was arrayed under the banner of Mc-Clellan. This banner, this General, and these troops, drove the rebels out of Maryland in ten days; on October the 31st they crossed the Potomac in pursuit, and on November the 5th Gen. McClellan was relieved, at a time when he had occupied all the passes of the Blue Ridge, and was steadily advancing toward the South. The perceptive faculties of the Chronicle were not as sharp then as now, for it never whispered a hint of treason in Washington, and, indeed, such an idea never entered its brain until McClellan was a candidate for the Presidency. And "that's what's the matter" now.

The trite old adage "Detraction loves a shiring mark" is fully exemplified in the abuse now bestowed upon General McClellan. When he was in command, he received the highest encomiums from the Philadelphia papers, who considered their city honored in being the birthplace of the noble spirit which was leading the Army of the Potomac. Now that he has fallen under the political ban of the abolitionists, they have opened upon him all their sluices of calumny and falsehood. The North American of Monday in one single article accuses him of "running away from the command of his army in batt'e," of "incompetency, blunders, or treachery," of having "fled disgracefully from every battlefield," and "proved entirely unfaithful to the trust reposed in him." He is called the "recreant General," and "the great baggage smasher." There was a time when the North American could not have descended to such vituperation, but it lost all its self-respect when it joined the abolition disunion party. We are not at all surprised that Forney's Press, of the same date, should decry its old friend and political associate. Forney is a chronic slanderer of all that is good, and his record is made up of ingratitude and base desertion of those in whose prosperity he basked. The Press speaks of McClellan as "the puppet General" and "a costly General," of his "miserable inaction—inexplicable sloth absurd blunders-timid stoppages-demoralizing idleness-unfortunate vanity," etc. We make these extracts to show the utter and reckless desperation of the abolition disunionists. Of course such charges pass by the pure character and unsullied fame of George B.

Does gold go down because the abolition party does, or does the party go down be cause gold does? Perhaps the party goes down just to keep as near as possible to the gold

McClellan "as the idle wind."

The sholition organ has a notable artile, which it means as a reply to a paragraph of ours upon arbitrary arrests. The Press says, that, when Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren were full of prisoners from almost every Northern State in 1862, General Mcellan was General-in-chief of the armies of the United States. Call him General-in-chief r what you will, he was and could be but the cilitary subordinate of the President, whom he constitution constitutes the commander inchief of the army and navy. If arrests were made by authority of the Commander-in-chief of the army, it was not for a military subordinate to interpose. The Press mentions the names of some of those who, if says, were arrested and imprisoned, and adds: And we also recollect that the Louisville urnal related the well-merited arrest of

these rascals approvingly, and spoke of Mr. Schnabel quite exultingly and tauntingly as having been imprisoned "for talking peace and similar treasonable stuff." When the Press speaks of its general recollections of what we said, it had better quote what we said just as we said it. Its statements of its recollections are too often random and slip-shod. We may have spoken of Mr. Schnabel severely, but we don't believe that we said that his arbitrary arrest and imprisonment without charge or testimony, if thus he was arrested and imprisoned, was justifiable. We may say of a bad man, whether he is punished or rewarded, that he is a bad man, but this is not saying or beginning to say that bad men should be arrested and punished without the forms of law. The Press asserts that we talked tauntingly of Schnabel as having been arrested "for talking peace and similar treasonable stuff." From the fact that the Press uses the quotation marks we have here used, thus implying that the exact words are ours, we must presume that the Press can name the date of Journal in which the article appeared. We respectfully invite it to do so. We have never advocated arbitrary arrests.

We have used all the personal influence we could in opposition to them. We telegraphed and wrote to the President most earestly again and again in favor of the discharge of the persons arrested in this State. We made a journey to Washington and remained there several weeks for the express purpose of procuring the release of distinguished persons arrested in other States, and by parsevering efforts, succeeded. We labored hard to procure the release of various persons arbitrarily arrested and confined in the Louisville Military Prison, and we believe that several of them were released in consequence of our efforts, and they believe so too. Indeed there's no doubt of it. We never, either publicly or privately, advised the arrest of a solitary in dividual, but, as we have said, did what we could for many who were arrested. We remonstrated personally with the President in regard to the grounds upon which some of his arrests were said to have been made, and we almost feared that he would think the plainness of our speech discourteous, though we certainly did not mean that it should be We have had but one opinion from the first as to military arrests, and that is that they are necessary and right when immediate and mortal danger threatens within the sphere of actual military operations, but that, in every other case, they are wrong, all wrong, deplorably wrong-as great an outrage apon the rights and liberties of the people as despotic power could perpetrate. What sort of freedom or even dim simulachre of freedom exists where a man or woman cannot express a quiet opinion to his or her neighbor except in bated breath and without glancing furtive ly around to see if no Government detective is near to report every word that his strained and pricked-up ears can catch!

Gold continues to tremble, but we can not expect any alleviation of the pressure of high prices until it has reached its level. ulation will be checked and speculators ruined or else compelled to disgorge some of the profits made upon the necessities of the people, still it will require time to have our markets healthily settle down to their old prices. The late high prices have been a swindle; some increase in the cost of articles ought necessarily to have followed the increased cost of production and of raw material, but flour, beef, vegetables, and things we could not do without, have been held at enormous rates, not warranted by the decrease of supply, the increase of demand, the fluctuations of war prices, or the purely speculative value of gold. Economy should be most rigidly practised while prices are falling, for we go into the markets at this time to obtain articles which we have managed to do without, a pretext will be afforded for holding on more firmly to stocks on hand. Wholesale dealers, whose complicity with speculators has brought on the high prices, will find that they must sell at a loss. Let no one be tempted to buy because a tradesman announces that he "selling off for cost." That cost was enanced by a gigantic swindle, to carry on which some of the Eastern banks have freely loaned money. Let the crash first come among those who would have made the people their victims, and unfortunately succeeded in part: let the accumulated necessaries of life be brought to the auctioneer's hammer, and then the consumers can fix prices below the panic prices, and at such a grade as will not

ruin them to make purchases. A little more patience, and this whole swindle will correct and rectify itself. Dr. Breckinridge says there have not been enough arbitrary arrests and imprisonments. He clamors for more. The raging soul of the old "man of God" in black coat and white cravat is unsatiated and insatiable. He wants to see all the conservatives of the nation made the victims of administration fury. He is a sort of Rev. tiger, a saintly hyena, a holy wolf or catamount. We may expect that arrests and imprisonments will very soon seem to him far too tame a punishment of conservatism or devotion to the constitution, and that, if events encourage him, he will raise a wild cry for blood. It will not be the old cry of "bread or blood," but abolitionism or blood. He will madden for a Red Sea of conservative blood, in order that he may daily drink his fill from it, and take a good swim in it morning, noon, and night, We guess he will not be accommodated with such a sea at present, but his good friend the Devil may have a lake in readiness for him

The Scientific American mentions what it supposes to be the greatest bell in the world. The American is palpably mistaken. The greatest bell in the universe is undoubtedly the one beside Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State which that functionary told Lord Lyons he could at any time put out his hand and touch and have any man in any part of the United States thrown instantly into prison! Surely the great bell of Moscow is but a sheep-bell compared to that. And we judge from events that the Secretary's mighty instrument of sound, next in magnitude to the great blue bell that hangs over us as a sky, has for a long time past been giving forth its dreadful tintin-

nabulations very frequently. We trust that the Secretary's m enster bell will soon be worse cracked than the one at Moscow was. People of the United States! pray smite it with a ten-million trip-hammer power in November! Smite it so that its death-groan shall resound through the world

Wolford is "at it again." Yes, the Colonel, is of an active disposition and must be "at" something. He would like to be "at" the rebels, but, as this is not permitted, he is "at it"-the Administration

The Cincinnati Gazette says that Col

The Richmond Enquirer says that the ebels are "just beginning to fight." We have often heard of the beginning of the end, but when, in this case, are we to have the end of the beginning? Gen. Sherman gave Hood a thunder

ng blow with his sword, but has run him clean through and through with his nen. Our neighbor of the abolition organ hinks that we "are not quite crazy." That's

why he envies us.

SATURDAY, OUTOBER 1, 1864.

Governor Bramlette left the Capital on Monday last for the mountains. He will not leave the mountains until he has set them in a blaze for McClellan. Governor Bram lette is deservedly an especial favorite with the men of the mountains. They have es necial reason to know that he is true if there is truth in man. His lofty patriotism and kindling elequence must prove resistless with the noble mountaineers.

COLONEL FRANK WOLFORD .- In compliance with the request of Colonel Wolford, we lay before our readers the following note, with the included correspondence:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 28, 1864. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: Permit me, through your paper, to give to the public a copy of some papers that I have in my possession, as follows: RICHMOND, KY., Sept. 19, 1864.

Frank Wolford, Esq.:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a telegram received from General Burbridge, ordering you to return at once to Louisville, and remain there until officially onsevine, and remain there unto monasticy lieved from the parole given you by the resident. Please state what action you will ske in the matter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. D. SEDGEWICK, Col. 114'h Reg. U. S. C. Inf.

Colonel T. D. Sedgewick:

Serve the following order on Frank Wolford: You will at once return to Louisville and remain until officially relieved from the parole given you by the President.

By command of Brovet Major General Buanches

J. BATES DICKSON, [Signed] Captain and A. A. G. RICEMOND, KY., Sept. 19, 1864. Colonel Sedgewick:

Colonel Sedgewick:

Sir: I have the honor to say, in reply to your note, that I will go by Lexington, and see General Burbridge, and go to Louisville, if I cannot make better arrangements with him. I am, sir, your obedient servant, FRANK WOLFORD.

I saw General Burbridge at Lexington on the next day, September the 20th, and agreed to come to Louisville and remain here a few days, until he should have time to telegraph to the President, which he said he could do in a day or two, promising me that he would inform me of the result. I have been here eight days, during which I have heard noth-ing from General Burbridge or from the If they do not intend to give me ident. a trial, I hope, for the sake of common de will let me alone. FRANK WOLFORD.

P. S. General Burbridge admitted that he was not instructed by the President in the matter.

FRANK WOLFORD. As it is now full two weeks since Colonel

Wolford formally surrendered his parole to the President, who in the mean time has neither directed the Colonel to be taken into enstedy nor communicated with him in any way, although he has been all the time within easy reach of the President's communica es, and notwithstanding the application which we must assume that General Burbridge has made pursuant to his stipulation with Colonel W., the just presumption is that the President has accepted the surrrender of the parole, and has dropped the case. No other presumption is consistent either with the facts or with the official integrity of Mr. Lincoln. Colone Wolford unquestionably is to all intents and purposes officially relieved from the parole ha gave the President. As for the parole "given" him "by the President," if there was one, we think we may safely venture to say that the Colonel without hesitation and with great pleasure officially relieves the President! We trust the matter is now ended to the mutual satisfaction of the parties.

We publish elsewhere in the Journal of this morning a report of the principal part of Colonel Wolford's speech at Richmond on the day he received General Burbridge's order through Colonel Sedgewick. The speech is worthy of the speaker and of the cause. Let no one fail to read and ponder it.

We cannot forbear to point out a single passage of this speech as especially admirable. Reterring to the right of the people to be secure in their houses, papers, and effects from unreasonable searches and seizures, Colone Wolford, with a felicity of sentiment which the most gifted orator might envy the warworn and weather-beaten hero, says:

This is the most delicate of all the rights of the citizen. There is something in it that I cannot utter. There is a refinement somewhere there which I cannot reach. The free man's sacred home, the shelter of his wife and ily secrets, the secret papers containing their plans, their hopes, their fears, and the deep love of their hearts;—who could sin against human nature by wishing even to see them? But even this sacred right has been repeatedly and brutally violated by Mr. Lincoln's orders without any just cause or any prospect of good resulting therefrom.

This is more than true eloquence. It is of the essence of moral beauty. Moreover, it is characteristic of the man. Under the rough exterior of a soldier, Colonel Wolford bears the refinement of a Christian gentleman, and the sensibility of a poet. His heart is as pure and bright and fresh as a morning of May. His instincts are all noble. He is a fine repre sentative of the heroic mountaineers among whom he was born and bred. A man of the mountains, his speech and action tell ever of the sturdy virtues and simple grace of his native region. He combines pre-eminently the simplicity of childhood with the power of ripe and full-orbed manhood. One thus strong and artless and true seems almost out of place in the crooked world of politics. And Colonel Wolford is indeed a kind of political wonder. When we think of him as among the politicisns, we are reminded of tentimes of a sea-shell, which, though externally rugged, conceals in its bosom the softes and most exquisite hues of this upper world, while it breathes to alien ears the subtlest melodies of its ocean home. Look at him superficially, and he is a rude countryman. Open him with the knife of trial, and he is radiant with the perfect beauty of henor. Put your ear to his lips, and you hear in its simplest and sweetest tones the soul-subduing music of human nature. Frank Wolford is a man whom Kentuckians may well delight to honor and

to cherish. Refugees -Sixty refagees from Atlanta arrived at the city wharf yesterday by steamer from Nashville. The number consisted mostly of women and children, and the sorrowing faces plainly told how sad and dreary the world has been rendered to them by the stern ravages of war. Wanderers from their homes, strangers in a strange land, with fortunes wrecked and hopes blasted, we cannot expect the hearts to throb lightly, and the faces be wreathed with smiles. The refugees were landed on the Indiana side of the river. We sincerely hope that they may find friends, true friends, who will assist them in their hour of misfortune, aid them in beginning life anew, and, by acts of love and kindness, dispel the gloom that now makes cheerless day.

RECRUITS FOR THE FRONT .- Recruits from various States are rapidly being pushed forward to fill up the depleted regiments at the front. The receipts at the barracks in this city every week are quite large, and the stream flows steadily forward to Sherman's front. Yesterday two hundred and twenty men, stalwart sons of New Jersey, reported es arriving from Trenton. They are volunteers under the 500,000 call, and are intended to strengthen the veteran regiments of the State, whose ranks have been thinned by severe duty in the field. The instalment will go forward this morning.

Major-Generals Schofield and Steedman were at the Galt House last night. They are returning to the front. We understand that all of the general officers who were granted short furloughs a few days ago, have been ordered to report at the front without delay. This would indicate that an important momement is in progress, or soon to commence.

The abolition organs say that the suc esses of the Federal arms promote the chances Mr. Lincoln. If there is any person in the sation who prays more than we do for the success of the Federal arms he must be a remarkably praying man. Heaven must think him importunate.

RICHMOND, MADISON COUNTY, KY .- We give below a report of the principal part of Colo Wolford's speech at Richmond on the 19th of September:

I have been asked to point out a single

the Constitution of the United States. Lincoln has violated. This is an asy task; for there is scarcely a clause in that red instrument that he has not violated. that the laws are rainfully excursed. Amedidity, honcelly performed, secures to the people all their rights—the full protection of the law and the full enjoyment of all the blessings of the government. But I charge, that, instead of doing this, he has violated the constitution, and trampled the law under his feet, and that he has disregarded all the rights of the States as well as all the rights of the people. There are twelve priceless rights glorious privileges, which make the American people great and free, which give them dignity, character, and position, which enneble, elevate, and make them happy when the land is blessed with peace, and waich pro-tect and defend them from evil, and shield hem from violence and oppression, when the and is cursed with war. They were placed No power on earth can rightfully deprive the citizen of their enjoyment. I will enumerate them. The first is the right of the people to a free religion; the second is the right of the people to free discussion; the third is the right of the people to a free elec-tion; the fourth is the right of the people tion; the fourth is the right of the people to keep and bear arms; the fifth is the right of the people to be seemed in their per sons; the sixth is the right of the people to b secure in their houses, papers, and effects; the events is the right of the people to the ac-joyment of life, liberty, and proporty; the eighth is the right of the people, when ac-cused of a crime, to a speedy and impartial trial by a jury; the ninth is the right of the accused to be confronted face to face with the witnesses against him: the tenth is the right of the owner to just compensation for his property when taken for public use; the eleventh is the right of the people to a writ of habeas corpus; and the twelfth is the right of the officers and soldiers in the army the covered by o be governed by the constitution, law: and army regulations. These rights give life and vitality to our government, and interest and importance to our laws. They are the twelve foundations on which our political Zionis built—the twelve great pillars upon which the temple of American liberty stands. And yet I shall show that Mr. Lincoin has violated and is attempting to destroy every one of and is attempting to destroy every one of them. I ask your patience while I speak of these rights in detail, read the articles onstitution which secures them, as the manner in which Mr. Lincoln has

rion. This right partains to the heart. Is some right that the citizen has to the full enjoyment of the freedom of his coul and of his own private judgment on all religious subjects, in the exercise of all the religious privileges of his church, and in the worship of Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience. This dictates of his own conscience. This right Mr. Lincoln has violated by confiscating churches and church property; by for ting churches and church property; by for-bidding congregations to assemble to worship because they would not pray such political prayers as he dictated; and by arresting and prisoning ministers of the Gospel and ot for the reason that they had been heard to

pray for Beace. 2. The right of the people to free discussion This right pertains to the mind. It includes the freedom of thought, the freedom of judgment, the freedom of speech, and the freedom of the press, together with all the means of a full investigation of every subject that comes within the press, the three of the three of the freedom. within the grasp of the human intellect. the exercise of this great right, the Am can citize may speak and write and pub-lish to the world every emotion of his heart, every feeling of his soul, and all his thoughts on every subject—on religion, politics, morals, science, and literature—being responsible to God and his fellow-man for the truth of wha he speaks or publishes. Mr. Lincoln not only violates this right but treats the enjoyment of it as a crime. In proof of this, I refer you to the great number of men that he has caused be arrested and imprisoned for criticising the policy of his administration and exposing his wickedness. These arrests have place among you, and you are familiar with

denying to you the enjoyment of these two rights, he enslaves your minds and hearts, and violates the first article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States which reads as follows:

ARTICLE I—AMENDMENTS.

Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peacefully to assume the and to petition the government for redress of grievances.

3. The right of the people to a free election The importance of this right cannot be over cetimated. It is essential to the very exist ence of our government. If the people are capable of seit-government, of making their own laws and of choosing their own agents to execute those laws, then they are entitled to the utmost freedom in the choice of such agents. So important do I consider this right has I have no heatstelling inspire the I have no heatstelling in the that I have no hesitation in saving that I am for a free election or a free fight. of the people to rule through the ballot-box is one of the questions to be settled by this war. Mr. Lincoln was constitutionally elected, according to the forms of law, at an election in which a free vote was cast by all the people of the United States. The rebels said that his election was sufficient éduse to break up the government, and appealed toarms. Mr. Lincoln, in discussing this question in one of his messages, says that the rebels appealed from ballois to bullets, and for this he argues that the rebels ought to be killed. I ask what ought to be

done with him now, when he takes the rebel side of the question, and appeals himself from ballots to bayonets and bullets? The freedom of election has been violated by Mr. Lincoln in several of the States on dif-ferent occasions. But I will refer you to an instance of an alarming character which happened very recently in our own State, in which the Constitution of the United States, he constitution and laws of the State of Ken the constitution and laws of the State of Kentucky, all the rights of the State, and all the rights of the people, were violated together. This interference was in the election of a Judge of the Court of Appeals in this District, at the last August election. Alvin Davall, who was at that time one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and Chief Justice of the Court, was a candidate for re-election. Mr. Lincoln, by one of his subordinate officers, General Burbridge, had orders sent to all the officers of the election to strike Davall's name from the poll-books, and in some places this from the poll-books, and in some places this proceeding, which is known to you all, and happened right among you, violates the Constitution of the United States, which not only recognizes the existence of State governments, but expressly declares that all power not given by that instrument to the General Convergence is reserved to the States and to not given by that instrument to the General Government is reserved to the States and to the people. The office of Judge of the Court of Appeals was made by the constitution and laws of Kentucky. The Judge is a State officer, with whom Mr. Lincoln has nothing to do. But the temptation ingithic case was a great one. Mr. Lincoln's minions in the State, and all over the State, have been committing numerous depredations on the rights of citizens, and taking their property from them in a shameful man-

heir property from them in a shameful manner. They fear suits, many of which will ex-pose Mr. Lincoln himself. The Court of Apeals is the highest court in the State. It has always been composed of judges eminent for their purity and learning. This court ex-pounds the law of the State, and sends forth treams of legal light from which all the courts in the State are enlightened on all questions in the State are enlighted of all questions touching the life, liberty, and property of the citizen. If this court can be corrupted, Mr. Lincoln's minions may be screened. Judge Duvall is a man of integrity and character. He cannot be corrupted. His name is ordered to be taken from the poll-books at a time when it is thought to be too let for at a time when it is thought to be too late for the name of any other candidate of character to be sent sufficiently over the district to seure his election. In this, however, they were nistaken. The name of the illustrious Rob ertson was sent to places enough to secure his election, Mr. Lincoln's efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. There are a few inferences to be drawn from this case, to which I wish to call your attention. If Mr. Liacoln can send military orders to the officers of election, and force them to violate their oaths and the laws of the State under which they are acting and ober his will may hand and are acting, and obey his will, may he not send military orders to the judges of your courts on the bench, and force them to violate their oaths and the laws of the land that their oaths and the laws of the land that they are administering, and obey his will? And may he not suspend all your laws, and force all the civil officers in the State to obey his will, and execute military orders on the people, and execute mintary orders on the people, and govern you entirely by military power? Do you not see things tending in that direction? Witness the military order to the county courts to raise men and furnish money, and the numerous military orders in relation to what you shall say to your servants, and how you shall say to your servants. and how you shall act toward them; witness even the arrest of men because some military commander has heard that their manner of governing their servants was not such as he approves. In view of all this, who can say that the laws of our country, and the libe ties of the people, are not in danger of be-

ties of the people, are not in danger of being swallowed up?

4. The right of the people to keep and bear arms. In violation of this right, Mr. Lincoln not only has military orders issued forbidding you to buy arms, but orders those that you already have to be taken from you; and armed coldiers are sent to your houses to rob you of them—soldiers who in their visits often rob you of other things. Thus you are left to the nercy of guerillas, with your own lives, the lives of your wives and children, and all your property, exposed without the means of self-

SPEECH OF COLONEL FRANK WOLFORD AT | defence. Permit me now to read the article ARTICLE II-AMENDMENTS.

5. The right of the people to be secure in heir persons from unlawful and unreasonable trests and seizures. This brings us to con-

er the question when and for what purpose

military arrests may be properly made.

onnected with and in the secret service of the army of the enemy, and have them tried by military courts. The military may arrest citizens in places where active hostilities exist, also here them trend of a contract of the courts. to keep them from giving aid and informs o the enemy; and in cases of extraordinary public danger, where the civil power is not sufficiently strong, the military may arrest persons suspected of a crime, as was the case of the persons arrested by General Wilkinson, who were accused of being implicated in Burr's conspiracy, and also of the members of the Legislature of Louisiana, arrested by General Jackson, and likewise of the members of the Maryland Legislature, arrested by General Banks. But in every case where a citizen is arrested, who is accused of a crime against the laws of his country, in a place where the civil of the military authority, who may be the military in his right hand and those of the military in his left, and who is sworn to see the civil law faithfully executed—to see that he is delivered over to the civil authority; as President Jefferson did in the case of the arress by Wilkinson, and as President Lin-coln did not in the case of the arrest by Banks, and as he has not done in thousands of other cases where citizens have been arrested by military despots and punished con rary to law. You know full well, gentle-nen, what a reign of terror Mr. Lincoln has neugurated in our State by his arbitrary ystem of arrests and punishments without ial; how the military, in many instances, triat; now the military, in many instances, instead of being your friends and protectors, have set all your laws at defiance, insulted you, and trampled on your rights; how they have arrested huadreds of your best citizens, men of character nd worth, and cast them in prison, or banished them from this country, without any kind of a trial whatever, either civil or military, for no other reason than their opposition to Mr. Lincoln's policy, and because they were in favor of General McClellar. And you further know that women and children and helpless old men have not escaped, but I am told that bad men are some-times arcsied. Bad men can be pun-ished by the law, and should be. I do not officers can make all the arrests of men that are at home that ought to be made. ourts are all open, and the laws of Kentucky nd of the nation furnish a remedy for er name a single crime that is not sufficiently ounished in the criminal courts of our cour try, or of a single wrong that any man can to that the law does not farnish a sufficient remedy for. If you cannot name one, why advocate this unlawful system of cruand oppression? Does my friend arrested because had ones hoped their property would be conficated and they would get part of it? Does he deny that thousands of dollars have been extorted from good men ander a threat from Mr. Lincoln's secret spies and informers to have them arrested if they did not pay, they having no confide rrested, to lawyers, not for the benefit of heir counsel on a trial, but to procure their influence with military commanders, to have urjust sentences that had been passed on them mitigated or changed? The remarks that I have made in relation to the military authority in Kentucky are not intended to apply to all of the military agents, for I amight the work that many of them.

ble to gratify Mr. Lincoln's wishes in thes 6. The right of the people to be secure in their couses, papers, and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures. This is the most elicate of all the rights of the citizen There is something in it that I cannot utter. There is a reducement somewhere there which I cannot reach. The freeman's sacred home, the shelter of his wife and family, his and their private effects, the family ily secrete, the secret papers containing their plans, their hopes, their fears, and the deep love of their hearts;—who could sin against human nature by wishing even to see them? But even this sacred right has been repeatedly and brutally violated by Mr. Lincoln's ders without any just cause or any prospect of good resulting therefrom. Let

and to know that many of them are too no

which guarantees these rights:

ARTICLE IV-AMENDMENTS.

The right of the people to be secure in their pe sons, henses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall be issued but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or

The right of the people to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, until they are taken by due process of law.

8. The right of the accused to a speedy and mpartial trial by a jury.

9. The right of the accused to be confronted

9. The right of the accused to be communed acc to face with the witnesses against him.

These rights are violated every time the life or liberty of a citizen is taken without a fair rial before a jury of his country. The lives of some of your citizens have been taken without any kind of a trial; in other cases, they have been tried and shot where the trial was before courts that had no jurisdiction in the case and was in fact but little better than a mockery; and more than a thousand of your citizens have been deprived of their liberty without any trial at all. It is a salarm without any trial at all. It is a solemn hought that the life and liberty of freemen re in the absolute power of mea who disre-sard the laws. Any man that ought to die would be condemned on a fair trial by a jury f his country; and any man that ought ose his liberty would be deprived of it by the

All just punishment is for the public good; and the public good demands that all honor shall be given to the law, and that all those ARTICLE V-AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE V-AMENDMENTS.

Ne person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentation or indictment of the Grand Jury eccept in cases arising in the lawd or naval forces or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or time, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI-AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLE VI-AMENDMENTS. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the secusation, to be cenfronted with the witnesses against him, to have compilsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence. 10. The right of the owner to just compensation for his property when taken for public use. This right Mr. Lincoln has violated in relation to your slaves, and every other species of property. The confiscation acts, the license given to military officers to impress property, the power given to Quartermasters in relation to property, are all in violation of this right. But I do not choose on this occasion to enter into a discussion of these questions.

11. The right of the people to the writ of habeas corpus. This right secures to the citihabeas corpus. This right secures to the citizen who is unlawfully imprisoned or confined the privilege of coming before the judiciary and being discharged. For this great right the friends of civil liberty in England strug-gled, convulsed in blood, six hundred years; but Mr. Lincoln strikes it from existe

one stroke of the pen.

12. The right of the officers and soldiers in the army to be governed by the constitution and laws of the country and by the army regulations. This right protects the officers and soldiers from all acts of tyranny and op-pression on the part of their superiors. The and so diers from all acts of tyrauny and op-pression on the part of their superiors. The Constitution of the United States says that Congress shall make rules and regulations to govern the army, and Congress accordingly has made rules and regulations, which the officers have to subscribe to; and every officer s bound by his oath to support the bey the constitution and the army regula-tions himself, issues orders violating both the constitution and the army regulations, and expects the officers in the army to obey them.
I hope my friend is now satisfied that Mr.
Lincoln has violated the constitution; but before I leave the subject, let me ask him to point to a single clause in the constitution, which secures to the States or to the people a great right, that Mr. Lincoln has not violated. Will my friend please to answer me? My clause, and I am sorry for it, for to the American patriot who stands and sees all the rights and all the privileges of the people and all the great principles of civil liberty destroyed before his eyes, the knowledge that one great right remained untouched would bring to his heart something like the joy that the weary traveller feels when he finds an oasis in the

An attempt has been made to prop the fall an attempt has been made by proportion in fortunes of Mr. Lincoln by giving to bim the glory of the brilliant victories achieved by our army. This is unjust. It does injustice to the gallant officers and soldiers of the army. It was their skill and valor that we,n those victories, and they alone are entitled to the ck. Thomas, and all the othe cofficers and Hancock, Thomas, and an another entitled to all the privates in the army are entitled to their share of the glory; but Mr. Lincoln f entitled to none of it. Tell me, you the claim the glory for Mr. Lincoln, was it Lin-

coin or Sterman whose skill conducted our army in triumph to Atlanta? Wasit Lincoln or the officers and privates of our army, I say, who bravely fought the battles, nobly endured the bardships, and gallantly shed the blood, which enabled Sherman to win that splendid succession of victories which brough him to Atlanta? Is it Lincoln or heaven as the Linkel Strate that make the the people of the United States that make the ermy, and furnish the money to pay and sup-cort it? Mr. Lincoln is not a warrior,

and has no claim to a warrior's glory.

If he isentitled to any glory, it is the st
man's glory. If his conduct and bet
have been dignified and grave, befitting solemn scenes through which the country has been pessing during his administration—if his policy has been wise and patriotic, his boor of the country—then he has established his claim to statesmanship, and should receive a statesman's honor. But I charge that the cy ne has adopted and is pursu the wise and comprehensive policy of the en-ightened statesman—not the policy which is calculated to preserve the Union, restore law and order, and bring back peace and harmo-, and contracted policy, which is calculated o engender strife, increase confusion, prolong

few facts and arguments.

We have had a war of more than three
years' duration, which has all the time been getting more gigande in its proportions. Our army still grows larger. The number of our selon still increases, the deep dark spirit of re-venge still widens and expands, and all the errors of war grow more numerous and more crible. There is no prospect of peace. Let herrible. There is no prospect of poace. Let me ask, whose fault is it that the war is not closed, and the Union saved? It is not the fault of the efficers of our army, for they are faithful and skilful. It is not the fault of the soldiers, for they are noble and brave. Our army has proved its skill and valor by defeating the rebels on numerous battle-fields, and capturing several of their armies. It has nobly done its duty and its whole duty. The conquests of our army have been ormies. It has notify done its duty and its whole duty. The conquests of our army have been surprising. We have taken possession of and now occupy large portions of rebei territory; we have captured Nashville, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Knoxville, and planted the stars and stripes on the walls of Atlanta; we have driven the rebeis to Petersburg and Richmond, and will I have soon have possession of nd will, I hope, soon have possession of oth; but still the war goes on with unabated y, and large drafts are now making to fur-h men needed for the field. The fault is not the people, for they have furnished men and oney to carry on the war without stint or easure. The fault is in this: The President he Congress, have not had sense enough the congress, have not had sense enough the condition of the congress and the congress that the congress have not had sense enough the congress and the congress that the congress have not had sense enough the congress that the congress and the congress that the congress are the congress that the see the difference between whipping an army and conquering a people. The rebel army had been often whipped, but the Southern people are not conquered. Nor are they likely to be either conquered or conciliated while the un-

There are two courses of policy proposed to pur usd. The one is Mr. Lincola's policy, nich is to whip the rebel army, free by force which is to while the recei army, free by force the slaves of the South, conquer and subjugate the Southern people, conflicate their property, degrade and disgrace them, and bring them back into the Union, if at all, without character and without property. The other is the policy of General McClellan, which is to while the rebel army, protect the Southern people in the anotyment of their Southern people in the enjoyment of their property, and, by acts of justice, mercy, and kindness, win the people back to their slieg'ance and to the love of the Union, thus bringing them back with their property and with their character, to be once more a part of pride and glory of this great nation elect Mr. Lincoln, and his policy continues for the ensuing four years, and as a neces-say consequence the war continues. He has no skill in this matter, no extensmaship to stop the war. The leading idea of his Adith slavery by force. This is avowed in the platform of his party, and in his address "To whom it may concern." Connected with this idea, and as a means of enforcing it, is the idea of conquest, including concerns the state of ication of private property, plunder, in-olerance, and cruel treatment to rebel citizens. In opposition to this idea, the nukern people are a unit; and, before they will submit to it, they will fight as long as a man can be found to fight. We will defeat one army only to find another ready for us, fired with indignation, and inflamed with revenge. Old men and boys will rush to the army and court death. In view of these facts, who can doubt, if Mr. Lincola is re-elected, that the war will continue four years longer?

And what, let me ask, will be the dreadful concernes to the people of the And what, let me ask, will be the dreadful consequences to the people of the nation? Let us look at a few of them. The wealth of the nation will be exhausted, and a debt entailed upon us that we never can pay. So many men will have to be taken from the fields to the army that the products of the country will fail and famine will ensue. The land will be filled with meurning for the almost countless numbers of our best men that will be slain; and the general grief will be increased by the cripples and widows and orphans, who will become (I was almost tempted to say) a host which no man can number. Nor is this the worst. The continual occurrence of violence, blood, and crime will harden the hearts of the people; the minds of the rence of violence, blood, and crime will harden
the hearts of the people; the minds of the
people, being continually bent on war, and
only war, will have no time for the ennobling
and enlightening pursuits of literature and
science; and thus we will see the nation go
down in the scale of intellect and of morals
as long as the war continues, so that at the
end of four more years, instead of being, as we end of four more years, instead of ceing, as we were at the commencement of the war, a wealthy, intelligent, free, virtuous, and happy people, we will be a poor, hard-hearted, miserable people, fit only to be ruled by the iron hard of Lincoln's despotism. From these dreadful consequences there is no escape except in disunion, and disunion is death—death to all our hopes, death to the comments. o all our hopes, death to the governmentesth to the cause of civil liberty on

Now, gentlemen, let us turn from this gloomy prospect, and examine, for a short time, the consequences that will follow the election of General McClellan. He is a Union man an unconditional Union man. The leading idea of his Administration will be the preservation of the Union? He says in his letter of acceptance: "The Union is the one condition of peace. We sak no mors?" And in the same letter he says: "The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is and must centinue to be the indisenses the condition in the Union in all 18 integrity is and must continue to be the indispensable condition in any settlement." He further says: "The Union must be preserved at all hazards." He will adopt a wise and liberal policy, restore to the people all their rights, and set the consti-tution up again as the supreme law of the land, for he holds that the constitution is suf-ficient for any emergency. Feedom of such ficient for any emergency. Freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of election will be revived; all the rights of the States will be respected; the great principles of civil liberty will trumph; martial law will be removed from our State; the writ of habeas corpus will come below. the writ of habeas corpus will come back; the prison doors will fly open, and your im-prisoned citizens will come forth, those that prisoned charges will come forth, those that are righteous and innocest returning to the enjoyment of liberty and to the bosom of their families again, and those that are wicked and guilty going to the civil courts for trial and punishment; law and order will be restored, and the love of the for their government and laws will be made manifest; and, last but not least the owners of all the private property that has been taken for public use will be paid for it. In addition to this, the military will again become the friends and protectors of the people; your banished citizens will be brought tome; and public confidence will be restored and secured. This course will make the people of the loyal States united and happy once more. Then the work of the reconciliation of the South begins. All the confiscation acts will be received. will be repealed; all the abolition proclama-tions will be revoked, and African slavery become again exclusively a creature of the States, and subject to State laws and State covernment alone, there to abide its time until, in the course of Chris-tian civilization. tian civilization, a free and ened people, without force or violen have all their rights, and every guarantee for their future observance that can be reasonably desired. McClellan will say to the whole South what he said to the people of Western Virginia in May, 1861, when he took his victorious army there. I will read the closing part of that address:

part of that address:

I have ordered troops to cross the Ohio river. They come as your friends and as your brothers,—as enemies only to the armed rebels who are preying upon you. Your homes, your families, and your property are safe under our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected, notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe that our advent among you will be signatized by interference with your slaves. Understand one thing glossly. Net only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will on the contrary, with an Iron hand, crush any attempt at insurrection on their park.

These, noble sentiments of McClellan will fill the Southern people with admiration, as they did the people of Western Virginia at the time, and, having confidence in the integrity as well as the justice and mercy of the main, their old love of the Union will revive; they will come back by States over Davis's bead, if he does not prevent it by coming back at their head.

sack at their head. Gentlemen, the true issue in this election is McClellan, Union, and Liberty, or Lincoln, Disunion, and Slavery.

Senator Wade and Winter Davis, who ent out such a fierce manifesto against Mr. Lincoln a few weeks ago, have taken the stump in his behalf for the Presidency. As they choose to stultify themselves, let them. Wa don't know that they could be better om-

ployed. Mr. Lincoln is a long man, but we are expecting to make short work of him,

September 29-10.40 A. M. To Major-General Halleck: To Major-General Halleck:

Gen, Auger's corps advanced this forenoon and carried the very strong fortifications and long line of intrenchments below Ohapin's farm, with some 15 pieces artillery and from 200 to 300 prisoners. Gen. Ord was wounded, but not seriously. Gen. Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the New Market road and intrenchments, and content in course if the country in course in the content in course if the country in course for the country in course fire course. ried the New Market road and intrenchments, and reattered the enemy in every direction, though he captured but few prisoners. He is now marching on to Richmond. I left Birney where the road intersects the New Market and Richmond road. The whole country is filled with field fortifications thus far.

E. M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

The Herald's 10th army corps correspondent under date of 27th says: Secretary Seward, Assis ant Secretary of War Dane, and Senator Washburn, of Illinois, have been on a brieff visit to General Grant. Yesterday they were escorted by Generals Grant, Butler, Birney, and Ord, on an excursion up the river to the limits of our line.

On approaching Dutch Gap the enemy Opened on them with their battery at Hawhitt House. As the shells begun falling about

House. As the shells begun falling about them pretty thick and fast the Secretary of State suggested that his weapon was the pen, and seldom killed people, and that he was not prepared to en-encounter the rebel battery with that weapon, hereupon the boat turned about and returned down the river to Harrison's Landing, at which point distinguished guests were trans-ferred to the steamer Baltimore, and proceed-ed alone on their voyage home. All reports that have gone abroad that the

rebel government are evacuating Richmond are false. It is stated that Jeff Davis has gone to Georgia to head off Stephens and Brown in their efforts to restore that State to the Union. The situation in that direction so far as the cause is concerned is considered critical in the extreme, and nothing less than Jeff sperson can reconcile the citizens of that State person can reconcile the citizens of that State to a longer endurance to rebel rule.

to a longer endurance to rebel rule.

Hood's army is also reported to be in such a state of utter demoralization that the presence of their President is considered necessary to bear them up to a lighting point.

The Herald's Washington special says the peace proposition matter has been so often made the subject of pure canards, that the people are cautious in believing any statements in regard to it, and are willing to go no further than to admit that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire.

In reference to Georgia's proposition there was more fire than smoke. It is beyond was more fire than smoke. It is beyond doubt that week before last peace propositions from certain authorized parties in Geogra were placed in the hands of a member of the WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

Several deserters from Lee's army reached here to-day and say there are indications of the evacuation of Richmond. The Virginia troops however protest against it, and should the rebel authorities do so they would cause a mutiny among Virginia troops.

These conscripts state that the Confederates e making preparations which look very uch like an evacuation.

much like an evacuation.

Several government workshops have been reliesed, the machiney of which have been removed further South.

When these parties left Richmond the mathing and other and the mathing phine and other shops were being packed for removal, if deemed necessary. Large num-bers of mechanics have been conscripted for the rebel army.

Major-General Diz:

A despatch from General Grant gives a belegram taken from yesterday's Richmond Whig, dated Charlottsville, which says that bur cavalry entered Staunton on Monday at S.A.M., that our forces are also at Jonesboro, and that no damage had been done to the reilroad track between Christian creek and Staunton. No direct communication has been had with Sheridan for several days.

Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by the guerillas that infest the country in his rear.

Despatches to forty minutes after nine last night have been received from Sherman at WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

night have been received from Sherman at nta, but no movements at that point are red at Nashville.

A correspondent intimates that these men are to come from Holland.

The Macon Telegraph says that refugees report Sherman's army going North by thousands, and his force is now very small. Whether these men are going North out of the service or to reinforce Grant they are unable to say. reported at Nashville.

Our despatches are to 9 30 last night. The spenmy did not attack at Pulaski, but took the pike toward Fayetteville, and were pursued about nine miles by our cavalry.

General Rousseau is returning with his infantry te Kashville. Desperate efforts will be made by the enemy to force General Sherman from Atlanta by destroying his communications. to say.

The Post's Washington special says: Provott Marshal-General Fry decides that persons who paid commutation money in February and March are exempt from the draft for the period of one year from the time of payment,

The draft is quietly progressing in all the States, but voluntary enlistments being more speedily available than the draft all loyal and patriotic people should uree forward by every possible means rapid enlistments, in order to reinforce Sherman and enable him not only to hold his position, but also, without delay, to probe on his companion. to push on his campaign.

E. M. STANTON,

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29. NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.

A party of rebels crossed the Chattanooga road yesterday, this side of Tullahoma, and destroyed about fifty yards of the track, and cut the telegraph wires. The telegraph has been repaired to-day.

A telegram from Columbia says Biffie, with 1,000 men, is making for the line of the Northwestern Railway. Forrest is believed to be at or near Fayetteville.

Baltimorr, Sept. 29.

Richmond papers of Monday contain the following items:

On Saturday and yesterday heavy cannon-ading was heard in the direction of Harrisons

burg.

Gen. Early reached Kesselton at 11 o'clock yesterday. Opinions are divided whether he will make a stand or fall farther back. There is considerable excitement among the citizens of Staunton, and many are leaving. The sick and wounded and the Government store have been moved to a place of safety. Sheridan may take Staunton, but its capture will avail him nothing.

The Valley since the war began has been a recognition of the other states.

a race-ground. Sheridan has reached the other end of the course, and if he don't pull up of his own accord he will be pulled.

From Ouipepper, we learn that there is no enemy in that country, except a small body of cavalry, who burned a bridge recently.

No movements of any consequence by the en-emy are reported up to the last account. The expulsion of the citizens of Atlanta has been complete.

A large force of mounted Yankees are collected at Pound Gap, with the intention of making a raid on the Virginia salt-works.

We presume it is the same force that was at Lexington, Kentucky, two weeks ago. They

Admiral Farragut will, it is said, soon engage in very important naval operations.

The Post's Washington special says: 'War Department has decided that a drafman may furnish a substitute after he is cepted in camp.

The posts

By 12 o'clock the advance guard succeeded in effecting the crossing in safety, and before daylight the whole corps got over. An advance was immediately ordered, and the intenchments on Chapin's farm were carried with little resistance. There appeared to be tut few rebel troops in the intrenchments. It is thought that they had been previously withdrawn to be sent up the valley to check Sheridan on the Weldon road, fearing a blow flow Grant. We have, however, captured 3,000 or 4,000 prisoners and 15 pieces of artitlery. replied in camp.

The peace rumors are all premature. The Government is in possession of no such documents as were reported.

Mayor Gunther has vetoed the resolution of the peace of Aldermen to illuminate the

of the Board of Aldermen to illuminate the streets in honor of our victories.

A special to the Post from Washington says: Gen. Hooker left here for Cincinnati this morning. The reported capture of Staunton by Sheridan is confirmed.

e 18th corps, under Birney, advanced Washington, Sept. 29.
After a careful inquiry it cannot be ascerused that any importance is attached in
icial circles to the rumored peace proposiuse from Geografia. from Deep Gap and carried the intrenchment with ease. The rebels showed but little dis position to contest the ground. They appear-ed to be completely surprised. Of the subse-quent movements of our troops nothing was known at City Point. There was nothing to indicate that the advance of Ord or Birney not be generally known that the ne to our soldiers in Southern prisons se obtained by their wives and parents d been checked. It is confidently believed by letters or proper vouchers being presented.

It is said that Farragut will soon be relieved from the command of the Gult, and placed in command of the North Atlantic blockading fleet. Admiral Lee will succeed Farragut in ponumend of the Mobile fleet. at City Point that the rebels have withdrawn large numbers of troops from the defences of Richmond, and sent them up the valley to aid Early. This being the case, Ord and Birney

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 28 Richmond papers of the 25th contains the following: Charleston, Sept. 23.—Truce communication

at an important movement cannot be long

can make considerable progress before the reb is can concentrate their forces.

On Wednesday night, the rebels made a furious attack on our advance earthworks in front of Fort Sedgewick, on the Jerusalem plank road. These intrenchments were held by a portion of the 2d brigade, 3d division, 2 theorem, and the rebels were handespully to tions took place in the barbor to-day, and 18 Yankee Surgeons and Captains were released by us. A number of women and children were sent on board the Yankee truce steamer. corps, and the rebels were handsomely re-ed with considerable loss. These are the by us. A number of women and children were sent on board the Yankee truce steamer. A clergyman and five soldiers came into orks which were captured from the rebels wers weeks ago, and this is the second unour lines to-day.
Stores and clothing to the amount of 150 successful attempt of the rebels to retake them. The troops who attacked were com-manded by Col. Russell, and Fort Sedgewick

Notes and clothing to the amount of 150 boxes from the Sanitary Commission of New York for the Yankee prisoners in our hands were received and brought to the city.

Our returned prisoners report a recent increase of troops at Hilten Head from New York. opened fire on them and accelerated their re-treat. Russell had his men in line of battle in less than ten minutes after the attack. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 29. The steamer Saxonia, from Southampton 21st, passed Cape Race this evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press. Her news is three days later. The London Times says the capture of On the 1st of October an exchange of naval prisoners will take place in the barbor. BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 29.
The Democrats have had a very large torch-The Democrate have had a very large torch-light procession here to-night. An enthusi-astic meeting was held in front of the Club-room, at which speeches were made by the Hon. A. Browning, Br. Skelton, and others.

Atlanta is the crowning success of the South western army.
The rebel loan had declined 3 per cent.
Consols 88%@88% for money. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

It is not seen how 2 corps, moving by thousands on the north side of the James river are going to make a very formidable movement on Richmond; hence the opinion prevails in

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 9:10 P. M. A despatch from Gen. Grant, dated 3:30 his evening at City Point, states that Warren attacked and carried the enemy's line to-day on their extreme right, capturing a number of A later despatch, dated this evening at 5

military circles that the advance announced a Grant's despatches to-day is rather a feint then an exnest opening for an attack on lickmond from the north. Still it is believed cck, and just received, rays nothing has n received from Gen. Meade since he car-the enemy's line near the Poplar Grove The appointment of Admiral Farragut to

new naval campaign. The talk about the latest report from that source that has reache tall of Mobile may as well be given up for the is department was in advance of his cavalry Staunten hereto ore mentioned. Despatches from Newbern received this General Hooker will speedily arrive in Cinsume command of his new department.
The Richmond Examiner says the number fprisoners received in Richmond from May at to September 1st was 1,686, and that this cas not include those taken from Hunter in Vallar command in Vallar commencers. rening, state that yellow fever is extensive revailing at that place, but is not very ta

e Whig asserts that Gilmore and Jacques

New York, Sept. 30.

The Herald's City Point correspondent, under date of the 28th, says: If the tone of the news from the army expresses any unusual feeling of enthusiasm it is because that feeling is merely the reflection of the busyancy of every soldier here. The recent victories in the valley, the straits of the enemy's army between the presint or and invigorated army new year.

e the reinforced and invigorated army now

seembled here, are all matters for congratula-ion, and are facts which tend to render the

ops exceedingly hopeful as to the result of a present campaign. From descreers and refugees we know that

he first rate to desert the sinking ship, and ow we learn that Jeff Davis himself has left

chmond for the purpose of visiting Hood's

army.
The Herald's Harper's Ferry correspondent

set. His advance was near Staunton, occa-sionally getting within sight of some of Early's men, and picking them up. They no longer show hight, but seem wholly dispirit-ed. They seem to consider the Confederacy used up. Some of them state, that, when General Orook charged upon them at Fisher's Hill, they all supposed for the time that Gen. Early was captured, but he escaped very mi-reculously. He was trying to relly his men-

raculously. He was trying to rally his men, and stood to the last.

Gen. Sheridan supposes Gen. Averill with

bin until this morning, when he learned that Averill had gone into camp for the night. This is said to have been the cause of the relief

of the latter from duty.

New York, Sept. 30.

e Confederate State.

A correspondent says Hood is in cheerful rits, and, before many months, the Federwill hear of him through quite a novel

The Montgomery Advertiser says General

Jeff Davis is on his way to Georgia. He are the said, though reverses had befallen them, the pirit of the Confederacy was unbroken, and

would yet bring peace and independence rom a hated foe. He called on all to enter

on who shirked the duties of a soldier.

The Charleston Courier, of the 23d, on the

authority of a correspondent, says that an

government and a commissioner represent

or government and a commissioner representating certain European population, by which some thirty thousand soldiers of approved valor will be added to their armies. They are to receive a grant of land belonging to the Confederacy, but when is not stated.

order to that point.

A telegram from Pulsski of the 30th, re-

Decatur is again reported captured by

singe. Forrest moved his lines under a flag of

The rebels are reported in large numbers possite Florence and along the line of the

It is believed that another attack in force

It is believed that another attack in force will be made on Palaski.

Washington, Sept. 30.

Patsengers from City Point report that serily on Wednesday night the 10th corps, under Ord. began to move from their old position to Jones creek on the James freer, wherea pontoon had been thrown across the river, and at once began to cross.

By 12 o'clock the advance guard succeeded in effecting the crossing in affect, and hefore in the control of the control

have escaped.

ight at Athens.

nder has gone into Arkansas with a very

nd unexpected channel.

mong the troops. They are encamped ide the town.

A despatch from Gen. Sherman, dated 83 clock last uight states that he has made at crual exchange of 2 000 of his own army and made an arrangement with Hood to sent the other prisoners a supply of clothing soep, towes, etc. E. M. STANTON The Whig asserts that Gilmore and Jacques left Richmond without paying their hotel bill, and that it has just been paid by the rebel Secretary of War.

A North Caroline paper asserts that the mountains of that State are full of traitors, and report that a band of seventy-five men made a decent upon Mitchell county, on the 14 h, and shot two men, captured and carried off twenty-five members of the Home Guards, several citizens, ten negroes, and a large number of horses and mules, and were evidently moving to escape to the Yankee lines.

New York, Sant. 20. Secretary of War.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 30.
The telegraph between Franklin and Rollias been interrupted since night, indicating the read. It was a such that the read. f the road. It was supposed, that, if Gen wing reached Harrison Station and found whig reached narrison Sarhon and found he read cut east of him, he would attempt to such Rolla, where Gen. McNeil is strength-ning the post, having the entire male copu-tion working on the fortifications. One of the forts commands every approach to the

General Fisk has called out the militia of orth Missouri again to take the field against e guerillas. He confirms all the accounts of e Centralia massacre. General Douglas is ready in pursuit of the Anderson butchers. A train went down to De Soto to-day, and and the Iron Mountain Railroad clear, and aw nothing of the enemy. The condition of flairs below De Sota is unknown. The reb-ls captured about one thousand pigs of lead. The steamer Bart Able, well armed, left sterday for below, to serve as a picket boat eneral Pleasanton relieved General Blair om the command of the city and county of

im the command of the city and county of Louis to-day. The mail agent of the Southwestern Branch silroad arrived here to-night, and reports at Gen. Ewing reached Harrison Station but 10 o'clock last night, closely pursued

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) of the 29th says we have nothing from Sher-iden later than Sunday evening at Newmar-ket. His advance was near Staunton, occa-tion of the says of the says of the says of September 26—P. M. }
Five deserters came in last night, and gaves up to the colored pickets of the

> dipathy to colored soldiers as formerly.
>
> Sometime ago they made it a rule to fire agon those soldiers whenever they made their appearance, but now they do not fire on them any more promptly than upon white sol-Deserters are also willing to accept food

and stood to the last.

General Thomas pursued Early's flying columns with three little regiments that night and also the next day, capturing prisoners CAPT. BOWLES AND HIS EMPLOYES -- WO derstand that Captain Theo. C. Bowles aartermaster at Jeffersonville, yesterday adressed his employes, saying that he expected bem to vote for Lincoln in November; that Lincoln was the Union candidate, and all NEW YORE, Sept. 30.

Late Southern papers contain the following:
The Macon Confederate commenting on the
repositious for peace tendered by General
sherman, says: Governor Brown replied that
heir negotiations could lead to no practical
reult, as Sherman was only General of one
lederal army and he was Governor of only
we Confederate State. who voted against him were disloyal. He said that he would retain none but warm Administration men in his employ, and all of those who intended to support McClellan might consider themselves discharged. At the conclusion of his harangue, he called for an expression of the political feeling of the men, and promptly discharged all who signified their intention of voting for McClellan One man employed in the carpenter shop said that he was not a politician, and refused to tell for whom he would east his ballot. His

> Q. M. DEP'T, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND , Copt. Theo. C. Bowles, Depot Q. M.
> Sir: The bearer, Carl Will, is this day discharged from my employ for the following

A. EITLER, Foreman. What do the loyal people of the United states think of the electioneering trick as practised by this pompous individual in shoulder straps, who signs his name "Theo, C. Bowles, Capt. and A. O. M."? Has Mr. Lincoln clothed him with office to decide up on the loyalty of the people, and pronounce all traitors who refuse to indorse the policy of the Administration? Does the Government pay him to electioneer for a particular candidate, and clothe him with power to exercise in the most arbitrary manner? What right has he to pronounce judgment upon the loyalty of McClellan and those who support him? Will the people permit such outrages te be boldly practised without offering one word of remonstrance? Let their ballots in November speak their condemnation of all such acts.

We are further informed that Capt. Bowles has made it obligatory for all of his employes to attend the Lincoln demonstration at New Albany to-day. They are to go in procession, carry banners, and shout for Old Abe and Andy Johnson. Comment is idle.

Late advices report Gen. Rousseau at Tul-lahoma. The road and wires are in working ols were fired upon on differroads yesterday. Several Federal officers, who were capturd. have secaped.

Many privates are coming into our lines.

Forrest has twenty-two wagon-loads of amountion and nine pieces of artillery. Two re 10-pound Parrotts.

Of the artillery captured at Athens, six nore pieces have been sent across the river. Part of the 18th Michigan were captured in

A New York paper says that Semme having been carried off by a British craft after his surrender as a prisoner of war. "is now a debt to the United States." We hope that he will fall into the sea, and that then he will not long remain a floating debt.

CAUSES DECIDED.

ORDERS.

wertuled.
Ashurst vs Withers, Scott;
Cantrill vs Sinclair, Scott;
Same vs Smith, Scott;
Sallory vs Same, Scott;
Daviess et al vs Wilde, Jr., &c., Scott;
Thomas et al vs Hernden's executor, Owen; co

Batterton vs Ware et ux, Bourbon; was submitted briefs. FRANKFORT, Sept. 29, 1864. CAUSES DECIDED.

CAUSES DECIDED. Winer vs Fenry, Rarrison; reversed. Senekar, &c., vs Lemon, &c., Harrison; reverse ORDERS.

Ogle vs Clough's adm'r, Harrison, continued. Holmus &c. vs Garfield, &c., Harrison; continued. stowers vs Gook, Harrison; Knight vs Coppace, Harrison; were submitted on Roberts vs Mullins, Harrison; were submitted on

MARRIED. n Los Angelos, California, at the residence of O. lds, Esq., on Thursday evening, August 18th, Bev. Father Mora, Mr. Joseph Huber. Jr., ss Parah Jane Seaman, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIED. 26th inst., at '2 M., of liver disease, FREI pasort of David Stern, in the 42d year of he n this city, on Tuesday night, Sept. 27th, Joseph DDox, aged 42 years.

Gincinnati).

After a short and painful filmers, at his residence, in Fisherville, September 28th, at 8½ o'clock, John E. Lamb, aged 30 years.

At Columbia, S. C., on the 30th of August last, Loutsa Lublow Mitchell, decreased, off consumption, in Williamsburg, Ohlo, Sept. 2, in hope of a happy immortality, W. H. ELLIS, son o'S. and C. A. Ellis, in the 29th year of his age.

Cuthe evening of the 29th just. John R. Hudden.

mission to the Lincoln policy.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864. FOR PRESIDENT. B. M°CLELLAN.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEO. H. PENDLETON OF OHIO. ELECTORAL TICKET

STATE AT LARGE. FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey. THORNTON F. MARSHALL, of Bracket FIRST DISTRICT. T. A. DUKE, of McCracken SECOND DISTRICT.

B. L. RITTER, of Christian.

THIRD DISTRICT. T. C. WINFREY, of Cumberland FOURTH DISTRICT. J. P. BARBOUR, of Washington FIFTH DISTRICT.

ERS.—A contemporary earnestly advises his

eaders to send by letter the McClellan ticket

to the soldiers in the army, with an urgent

entreaty that the recipients shall vote the

ticket at the coming election. He addresses

this excellent advice to "all fathers, brothers,

wives, sisters, and all others who have rela-

ions or friends in the army," adding justly:

The only hope of peace and unity depends

upon it. There is great difficulty in getting

our tickets to the army unless this course is

taken. It is a vitally important recommen-

dation, and we beg every subscriber to heed

and act upon it. There is probably not one

of them who has not some friend or friends

in the army whom he could address in that

manner. The result of the election and the

fate of the country may depend, readers,

pon your promptly acting on this sugges-

tion." We heartily second this fit and timely

commendation. Let it on every account be

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING .- We have

sisted, in two or three articles, that, as the

ate of gold has declined, the prices of pro-

uce, merchandise, &c., ought to come down.

e have in consequence received several let-

a, asking why we do not set an example

coming down in the price of our paper and

charges for advertising. The question,

hough intended no doubt to be a home

brust, is easily answered. It is simply ab-

ard to suppose that we can afford to reduce

ar rates whilst we have to pay present prices

for all the material and all the labor that we

employ. The price of the great amount of

white paper that we use has not been reduced

one farthing. On the contrary, it is continu-

ally going up. We have to pay twenty-five

ents per pound whereas we formerly paid but

ine to nine and a quarter; the cost is nearly

rebled. To our compositors we pay nearly

double what we formerly did. Then there is a

heavy government tax upon every sheet of

paper, every pound of ink, and all the other

vertisement that we publish, and another

upon every dollar of income if by singularly

good luck we happen to have any. Newspaper

more oppressively, by the Federal Govern-

It would almost seem as if the Government's

express purpose were to tax them out of the

We can say to our friends and to those

who are not our friends that there is not an

article of merchandise in our city, not an ar-

ticle of produce in our markets, the rates of

which have not been advanced at least two

or three if not five times as much as

those of the subscriptions and advertising

of the Louisville Journal. We have advanced

our subscriptions only from ten dollars to

twelve per year, and we challenge anybody to

name a salable commodity in the city or

country upon which the advance has been so

has been. There is not a merchant or produce-

little as 20 per cent. We now publish our

It is not for the Journal, then, to set the

example of lower prices, unless it would set

sticism, and self-interest, must see it.

Let us view the matter calmly. It is unde-

and disperse the main armies of the rebels,

we may take possession of their forts and bat-

eries, we may destroy their harvests and

lay waste their fields and habitations, and

remains, consent to come back and live, or

try to live, under the operation and sway of

Lincoln's radical and remorseless measures

They do not believe, that, under the crushing

pressure of those measures, life to them would

be life. They know that their millions of

skaves would be set free, with full permission

to remain where they are. They know that

these would be what nine-tenths of the free

blacks have been every where—an idle, worth-

lees, vicious, and intolerable population, liv-

ing by theft, pillage, and robbery. They

know that they and their families would be

made paupers, beggers, vagabonds, by the

all-sweeping confiscation of their property,

which would be partitioned out among the

slaves, the new lords of the soil. They know

that the slaves, rendered vain and arrogant

and insolent by their novel position as the

landholders of the country, and bearing

arms, and accustomed to the use of them.

would constitute a wild and fierce and revolt-

ing mass of humanity or semi-humanity, in

possible for a Christian people to dwell.

They know that they would either

have to exterminate the millions of ne-

groes by iron and lead and steel in a conflict

more horrible, ay far more horrible, than even

the one now raging between the South and

the North, or be compelled to abandon the

acc to forth with their families, houseless,

less, starved, desolate wanderers upon

ace of the earth. Yes, they know all

ese things and a hundred more of similar

character, and, knowing them, they our see

no reason on earth why they should not re-

gard death, death for themselves and for their

wives and little ones, as far better than su

Sound as a region uninhabitable by white men.

the midst of which it would be utterly im-

n half so light, as that upon the

vorld.

come down.

ment, than any other class of the community.

blishers are taxed far more heavily, far

aterial that we use, another upon every ad-

eithfully carried out everywhere.

W. F. BULLOCK, of Jefferson SIXTH DISTRICT. A. H. WARD, of Harrison. SEVENTH DISTRICT. GEO. S. SHANKLIN, of Jessemine

RIGHTH DISTRICT. W. A. HOSKINS, of Garrard. NINTH DISTRICT. HARRISON TAYLOR, of Mason SEND THE McCLELLAN TICKET TO THE SOL-

the utmost consternation prevails at Richmond, and that the citizens are packing up their household goods and leaving. The Paymaster and clerk who lately absconded with the funds of the rebel treasury, which they took good care to convert into greenbacks and gold, were the first rate to desert the sinking ship and the enemy. Fighting going on.
Escaped prisoners, who arrived at De. Soto-day, reports that Pilot Knob is still held
the rebels, but their number is probably

h corps.
The rebel soldiers do not show so much an-

om colored soldiers, and will set and eat

foreman furnished him with a discharge. We copy the precious document verbatim:

period of one year from the time of payment.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30.

Forrest on the night of the 28th was at Fayetteville, with nearly his whole force, en route to the Chattanooga railroad. A small part of the road was destroyed by a small body of rebels. Parties of rebel cavalry are scattered clong the line of this railroad, and an attack is apprehended at Duck and Elk river bridges. On the Tennessee and Alabama railroad all the bridges and treetlee between Athens and Pulaski, a distance of 30 miles, have been des royed.

No TROOPS FOR THE FRONT .- All troops intended for General Sherman's front are now | dealer or laborer in the community who will stopped at this city. While Forrest remains | not tell you that he could not live upon so in Tennessee, no communication can be had light an advance as we have made. You can with Atlanta, so it is useless for the troops to go forward. It is thought there are enough troops at Nashville to defend the city from all paper and advertise at scarcely living rates. attacks, and General Rousseau claims to be sufficiently strong to cope with Forrest. We hope soon to hear of our gallant men routing the rebels and driving them from the soil of Tennessee.

Wheeler.

In a fight at Sulphur Branch trestle, Col. Lethrop, of the 111th U.S. C. T., Lieut. Carter, and Assistant Surgeon Fred Wagner, of the 3d Tennessee, were killed. The total Federal loss was 75 killed and 8 wounded. The 3d Tennessee cavalry, Col. Munn, 313 in number, were captured at Sulphur trestle. The negroes were all treated as prisoners of war, and the officers will be paroled at Meridian, Miss., and sent to Memphis for exchange. The abilition organs say that Union victories in the field strengthen the Administration cause. Well, just hurry up the victorice, let them strengthen what they will. We are willing to run the risk if the radicals

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. Frankfort, Sept. 28, 1864

McQuarry vs Griffin et ux, Christian; affirmed wellset; al vs Mabry et al, Livingston; affirmed. Pully vs Alexander, Madison; affirmed. Pully vs Alexander, Madison; affirmed. Etickman vs Sumner & Ce, Nelson; reversed, Lemon & Bowlan vs Betts, Scott; reversed, Wikkins vs Sullivan, Woodford; appeal dismissed-final order.

J. Barrel vs. Harrel et al, Daviess. This court èc ace that the paper purporting to be the will is note last will of the said decodent.

still they will never, while the breath of life

Butler vs Bennick, Clarke; affirmed.
Price vs. Caperior, Clarke; affirmed.
Parson vs. Meyburg & Heilman, Louisville Chance
y; affirmed.
Bryan vs. Thompson, Christian; reversed,
Rodgers vs. Hodges, Kennon; reversed.
Burnum vs. Commonwealth, Franklin; reversed.
OBDERS.
Laudsdale's ex'r vs. Beall's heits, Bullitt; order overlag and judgment set aside, and a rehearin rapited.

whited

BicGarrett's vs. BcGarrett, Bullitt; Bule vs. appelti's counsel, discharged.

Has cock vs. Wisholte, Owen;
Forthern Bank of Ky. vs. Keiser, Fayette;
Hunter, et al, vs. Richardson, &b., Fayette;
Hunter, et al, vs. Richardson, &b., Fayette;
Henaker, &c., vs. Lemon. &c., Harrison;
Miner vs. Henry, Harrison;
Whieel's adm'r vs. Whaley, &c., Harrison;
Hedd's ex'r vs. Bullock's adm'r, Harrison; were
bmitted on briefs.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 30, 1864.

By Rev. G W. Brush, at the residence of the bride ather, on Thursday, the 29th just., Mr. Charles Tucker to Miss Fannie B. Harr. 830 d2

On the evening of the 24th instant, Mr. Charlton, Mercale, of typheid pneumonia, aged 33 years wive of Fayette county (late of the Spencer House incinnati).

On the evening of the 29th inst., John R. Hurley, and Thomas A. Hurley, and twenty-five years, Suddenly, on the 30th inst. Canoll B., son of Sam I.B., and Eliza Young, aged a years, 8 months, and days.

No men can possibly be more anxious than The appointment of Auditrial Farragut to States.

The command of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament business. Wilmington and Fort Darling are of course the objective points of the except through Richmond papers, and the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym Gen. Sheridan's opament of the North Atlantic Squadryn No intelligence frym No intelligence we are to see victories won under the present Administration, notwithstanding its monstrons policy, for victories now will render re- | er he means to go back.

construction all the casier when a wise and udicious policy shall in better days be adopted. Yet Federal victories at this time tend no

more to make the South submit than the cold eating of the storm tends to make the traveller throw off his coat. The Southern peole, soldiers and citizens, whatever might be fate of their great armies, their cities, as heir fortifications, would, rather than beco what the Lincoln measures would make the organize themselves into thousands of pred ory bands, some large and some small, an affict untold injuries upon us throughout and ar beyond the lifetime of this generation We should have to keep up for an indefinite time an army of at least half a million of men (even this would be an inadequate protection), and our public debt, already so vast, would rise mountain-high, over shadowing and blasting the whole nation The Lincoln theory of restoration is imprac ticable, it is absurd, it is preposterous. kitterly mocks those whom it would win. I we would induce the people of the South to ay down th ir arms and agree to peace upon the basis of the Union, we must show then some motive for doing so. We must convince them that their condition would not, under he proposed order of things, be of all con-

have peace and a restored Union unless the Lincoln measures shall be repudiated. Never was a mortal mind more fully, more sternly more irreversibly made up on any subject than the all but unanimous Southern mind is and has long been upon this. We might as well reach to the storms or argue with the mounain-billows as attempt to change it. There can be no reasonable doubt, that, if a just and wise and sensible course had been adopted and adhered to on the part of the Administra ion, we should have had peace and Union and a happy and prosperous country long ago, nor can there be any rational question, tha if the noble and lofey and conciliatory coun proposed by the Conservatives and their hosen candidate shall be taken new, the peoale of the Confederacy, notwithstanding act that the radical policy has stung and goaded them to exasperation and frenzy, will, after a little time, be more than glad to reume their old place under the beneficen Constitution and Laws of the United States coming back as our equals in all rights and privileges, coming back unshorn of any preegative or interest that they ever properly

ceivable conditions the most miserable.

Therefore it is impossible, we repeat, to

joyed. People of Kentucky! People of the United States! in past Presidential elections you have had questions of very great moment before you, but no man living has ever seen an elecon so mighty, so vast, so awful in its issues s that now at hand is destined to be. Oh ben let every man, who madly or thought essly contemplates voting for the person and he policy that would render peace and Union an impossibility, pause ere he j in ion of a wrong, which, if consumm sed would be the greatest calamity to the world since the fall of our first parents in Paradise.

Governor Bramlette says that "martial law s yet continued in this State without the lightest military necessity or any just pre-Martial law was proclaimed and enforced in Kentucky to prevent interference by the countries with the enlistment of troo white and colored, in this State. Had it been for martial law, our draft, which has passed off with the utmost quiet, would be a seed of the world of the state o een impeded by civil authority, and the empt to enlist black men in this State w by the same authority, be prevented. This is well known; and neither Governor Bramlette nor any other officer of the civil government of Kentucky can deny it and be believed by

those cognizant of the facts.

Louisville Press. We pronounce this assertion an unmitigated and unmitigable slander. It is wholly false and purely malignant.

Martial law, as Governor Bramlette says, s "yet continued in this State," as indeed it was first declared, without "the slightest military necessity or any just pretence;" but the President has never even pretended that he declared martial law here for any such reason as that assigned by the Press. Quite the contrary. His alleged reasons for the step are given in the proclamation itself; and the absurd reason malignantly assigned by the Press is not among the number. Nothing bearing so much as the faintest resemblance to this reason is among them.

subscriptions and advertising of the Journal think of men above that which is written," so as not to "be puffed up for or against another." The exhortation may be profitably head. ed by the Editors of the Press, to whom 'that which is written" by Mr. Liucola has find nothing marketable that has gone up so the force of both law and gospel. Let them not be wise above what is written. STARTLING REPORTS FROM LEAVENWORTH.

ON THE OHIO RIVER-THE TOWN REPORTED

the example of perishing. Our friends will BURNED -There were several startling reelways find us publishing at as low rates as ports in circulation in the city yesterday, that we can afford. We trust that they will ask no rehel raid had been made from Kenmore. We cannot insist too earnestly, and the | tucky across the Ohio river into Indiana A rublic cannot insist too earnestly, that the gentleman arriving from down the river states, that, on Saturday, a rebel force, estiprices which rose so enormously with the rise f gold, and avowedly on account of it, should mated at five hundred men, crossed the river fall with the fall of gold. It was due to the below Brandenburg, captured the village of Leavenworth, on the Indiana side, and, appeople, even before the decline of gold, that plying the torch to the buildings, burned the the prices of innumerable articles should own to the ground. After committing this barbarons act the raiders started on a foray We believe, as firmly as we believe in through the border counties of Indiana. It is he existence of eternal trath, that it depends not known who was in command of the rebupon the result of the panding Presidential els. The details of the operation are so very election whether we are or are not to have meagre, and appear so contradictory, a restored Union. There is no chance under that it is hard to get at the truth of the story. heaven that we can have it if the war shall Another report in relation to the affair was continue to be prosecuted upon the Linceln circulated. It was claimed that the people of policy. There is no conceivable moral truth Leavenworth had banded themselves together that is, to our minds, more a truth than this. to resist the draft, an affray had occurred, and. Every man whose vision is not shut in by in the wild excitement of heated passion, the the fourfold bandage of prejudice, passion, fatown was fired and destroyed. We give the reports as we heard them, scarcely knowing which to place the most confidence in. We niable that we may gain great military suchope to arrive at the truth of the story to-day. esses, as we have done, under Mr. Lincoln's There is no doubt that a serious difficulty war policy, we may conquer and shatter cccurred at Leavenworth, which resulted in a we may capture their chief cities and towns,

great loss of property to the Indianians. We cannot give the particulars and vouch for the accuracy of the statement. The Administration is remarkable for putting men in the wrong places. The stronget possible illustration of this fact is found in the appointment of so many politicians to the bighest places in our armies. And now Gen. Hooker, who, as a corps commander, hasever been one of the most terrible fighters in the service, has been taken from the field and stationed at Cincinnati to superintend the administration of the affairs of a military department, a place that could be fully se well if not a great deal better filled by any one of scores of officers whose absence from the field ouldn't be missed. Very likely we shall next hear of Sherman's being recalled from Atlanta to enact the military magistrate somewhere. How would Grant do as a magistrate, working in the midst of books and manuscripts?

The Campaign Pamphlet is now ready, and can be had in quantities to suit, by addressing us, or D. C. Barrett, Frank-

fort, Ky. 03 d3&w1 When Magruder was at Bardstown with his guerillas, he remarked that he was hunting up the drafted men to take them away with him, and wished some friend would let him know who they were. A young traitor, overhearing the remark, ran out of a store and placed a full list in his hand. Let that young rebel miscreant be identified and punished. His neck is too long.

The abolition organ, the Louisville Press, talks about "the proud, loyal, and palmy days" of the Louisville Journal. We don't believe that anybody will ever be able to speak of the "proud, loyal, and palmy days" of the Louisville Press. Forney's Press asks "whether General

Ciellan belongs to the army or the navy."

e will be commander-in-chief of both after the 4th of next March. Jeff Davis has left Richmond on a trip the South. We think it a question wheth-

An abelition organ says that General colellan "has had little share in the sucesses of this war." Rich Mountain and Anetam thunder abroad their rebuke of the mominiouslie.

All know the lurking nature of ious diseases. The warnings of the sallow omplexion, high colored urine, depression of pirits, and occasional pain in the side should ot pass unheeded. These ailments are but tices to the sufferer that there is a morbid ency at work within, undermining the seet springs of life, sooner or later to break t in open disease. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHO. AGOGUE is the great preventive and reover for such affections.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers

WASHINGTON Oct 1 The following are the despatches received com Gen. Sheridan detailing his successful perstions since the last report, and are justicesived:

HARRISONBUDG, Va., Sept. 29-7 30 P. M. To Lieut.-Gen. Grant, City Point: In my last despatch I informed you that I sed Early so closely through New Marke ad at the same time sending cavelry around his flanks, that he gave up the valley and obt to the mountains, passing through rown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Fort public, destroying seventy five wagons and realssons. I sent Torbet, who overteel at Harrisonburg, to Staunton with Wi e at narrisonours, to Stanton with win-n's division of cavalry and one brigade of cirit's. Torbet entered Staunton on the th, and destroyed a large quantity of rabel wernment property, harness, saddles, small ms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c. c the proceeded to Waynesboro, destroying e iron bridge over the south branch of the denandoah river, seven miles of the track, e depot buildings, and a large amount of eather, &c.
At that place he found the tunnel defended

by infantry, and retired via Staunton. It is my impression that most of the troops which Early had left passed through the mountains to Charlottesville, that Kershaw's division come to his assistance, and, I think, passed along the base of the mountain to Waynes-bare. The destruction of the grain and forage om here to Staunton will be a terrible blo

ordiner to Stanton with be a terrible blow ethem. All the grain, forage, &c., in the cicinity was destroyed. The country from the country from the country from the forage, grain, &c.

Harrisonburg, Va., Sept. 26, 7 P. M.

Livetenant, General Grant.

icutenant-General Grant:

I see it going the rounds of the papers that a 19th corps was late to come to the battle. Winchester. I was entirely unconscious this until I saw it in the papers. The state-ent was made by R. S. Shelby. I wish to that the careful was made to the same that the careful was incorper, and the same was inco ay that it was incorrect, and that the correct condent was streated by my orders on a precious occasion for writing untruthful accounts.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2. Naw York, Oct. 2.
The Herald's 10th corps orrespondent says
f the operations of that corps: In the adance on Richmond, the corps broke camp at
P. M. on the 28th, and, by a rapid march,
eached and coosed the James at daylight on
the 10th. rescred and coosed the James at daylight on the 29th. Immediately on advancing, they met the enemy and skirmished up the roads and across the fields till near New Madrid. This road was occupied by the enemy, strongly intrenched on the heights, and the atvance was obstinately contested. This position, in addition to the strong natural character, was rendered doubly formidable, almost impropersable by the treas which covered the impenetrable, by the trees which covered the slopes. General Paine was ordered to carry this position. The charge was one of the grand teatures of the operations of the day. They never qualled or faitered, though their ranks were sadly thinned as they advanced to the successful accomplishment of their tasks. ccessful accomplishment of their task

They threw the enemy into confusion, and ent them rapidly down the road toward Richmond. Gen. Grant and Butler were on the field aring this struggle, and were enthusiastical received by the troops. When the forme ode along the lines the shouts and cheers o

the men were beyond example.

Three miles above New Market was a very strong work. He pressed the retreating rebels so closely that they could not stop to referm in this work. Two miles further on the rebels have a stronger line of redoubts, perfect in their character, carrying heavy artillery, and located at such brief intervals that it is impossible to force a column of troops through them. These works crossed the New Market road just beyond the Laurel Hill Character and the control of the contro Hill Church, and their guns swept the roads in all directions. Gen. Birney at once deter-mined carry such of these works as he could on his front by general assault, reconnoiter-ing the ground himself amid a storm of ells I have never seen surpassed.

They were met with a murderous fire of They were met with a murderous fire of grape and canister, and an unceasing volley of musketry, that worked terrible destruction in their ranks. Still unflinchigly they held their way. In crossing the intervening crest of open ground they were exposed to a frightful five of artillery, and the casualties were terrible. Still the line pressed on. Approaching the redunks they were found even present. ing the redoubts, they were found even more formidable than at first supposed. A perfect statis held them at bay, while the rebel infantry literally mowed them down.

The forts were surrendered by a broad

ditch eight feet deep, into which some of the colored troops leaped, only to find themselves peaned in, with no door of retreat. These works had no sally ports, and were accessible only by draw-bridges over the ditches. These, of course, were thrown up, and the line was withdrawn to the farther side of the creek, which position was held until night, when a demonstration was made against the works in the ditch of which our men were utterly cooped up, thus giving them an opportunith to escape, through an advance up the road from half to three quarters of a mile was accomplished. It cost us dearly.

The corps lost over 500 men killed. At the same time these were going on Kautz cavalditch eight feet deep, into which some of the

same time these were going on Kautz caval-ry dashed boldly up to the very gates of Rich-mord, which fact he reported to Batler, who at once despatched a division of infantry to his support. This division marched unre sisted to within musket range of the city, and probably might have marched into the rebel capital, though it is clear they could not have hed it. On arriving in the suburbs of the city they found Kautz had withdrew for a wise purpose. The division was then ordere o return. Although our advance was check ed at Laurel Hill our expedition is by no

the Herald's correspondent with the 18th pris gives the following account of the part Fen by that corps in the movement: Hickman's and Stannard's divisions, of the h army corps, crossed the James at Aikin's anding, and a mile was marched before they ome in contact with the enemy. They Four lines of rifle-pits were thus s oned. When they reached the main line, now ver, they showed some resistance, and opened with vigor. Commanding the road was a large fort mounting eleven guus. Propva ions to storm it were made, and, when eady, General Ord gave the the signal. Our en rushed across the field in the face of artil men rushed across the field in the face of artilery and musketry, and captured the fort, guns, and a number of prisoners.

Gen. Ord was wounded just as he entered the fort, and Gen. Bursham was killed just as he was about to enter. Capt. Berry, Lieut. Ladd, and Capt. Couverse, of Stanbard's staff, were all we useded. Lieut. Horn, of Ord's staff, was hadly bruised by his horse being killed and failing on him. Gen. Hickman took command of the corps after Gen. Ord was disabled, and made several desperate charges to capture the

made several desperate charges to capture the enemy's second line; but, owing to the fact that Powers's division of the 18th corps did not join us till noon, no further success was met with. The number of guns captured was 22.

The Herald's correspondent at Gen. Butter's beer quarters, under date of the 30th, writes that the restretion of the 30th. st early yesterday morning Butler had capred all the fortifications, save one, imm is ely opposite Fort Darling, and he still held sem, notwithstanding a vigorous shelling by e rebels.
The fact that one of our hospitals was located within three miles of the city throughout yes-

rday is significant.

Gen. Grant last evening expressed himself an old army officer as being entirely satis-ed with the operations of the army, and ded that more had been accomplished at the then present stage of the undertaking than he

had expected.

were not dreamed of.

Grant had an interview with Butler at 5 t is reported that the rebels are receiving reinforcements to their left by train loads of from fifteen to severenteen cars each. We have captured 20 guns in all.

Refogees from Richmond report great despondency there, and Jeff Davis was seen in the streets exceedingly affected and worn down in his appearance. Citizens are leaving the city by hundreds. They say Lee was can be appoint that time as our movements.

caught napping this time, as our movements

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, Oct. 1, 1864. Gold doclined about 12 % cent since our last wee Gold declined about 12 % cent since our last week, if report. To-day it opened at New York at 192, advanced to 194, and closed dull at 192% premium over greenbacks. Sliver is bought and sold at 8@12 % cast under the gold rates. Exchange was steady at the same rates; demand better in the latter part of the week, and market well supplied. Orderson Washingon were fluctuating between 4%35% discount. To-ny they are 4% discount. Money was tight and caree at the same rates, 10312 % cent interest. Ten-escee money declined: State Bank 60363 buying, nd 65@68 selling; Union and Planters' Bank 85@

buying, and 90@92 selling. There was no demand for

We quote gold, silver, exchange, &c., as follows:

Buying. Belling. -@191 --@195

Kentucky money. There was no change in vo

par@% BANK NOTE LIST. REFORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE LOUISVILLE MESSES, HUNT, MORTON, & QUIGE

Union...... 12@15 dis. Planters'... 12@15 dis. Bk. of Ten-Morgantown and Point Pleas't Br. Mer.&Mec. Bank,..... Eastern..... aryland— The decline in gold has affected the produce mar-

et unfavorably, and in many articles we have to ote a decline. Prices, though, are not yet well set-led. The slightest symptoms of weakness or advance n gold causes operators to change their minds. firs ne and then another way. The flour market was dull, and shows a nominal de-

the in prices of 75cast for the best grades.

The wheat market to-day shows a decline of 30@
Ec per bushel since last Saturday. The grocery market is lower, and prices are nomi

nal. The stock of meats on hand is nearly exhausted.

No bulk meats in market. Different parties are holdng about 50,000 pounds bacon sides, 40,000 pounds of houlders, and 1,400 tierces lard. There are also about 4,500 pieces of hams in the market.

Apples,—We quote Western from \$2@5, and New York at \$5@7 % bbl. eclined 10c. We quote 76 \$\overline{4}\$ cent at \$3.49, and 98 \$\overline{4}\$ ent at \$3.48, 2\$\overline{4}\$ cent eff to the trade.

BUTTER—In good demand. We quote fair to

ime at 35@40c; choice to ext-a at 42@48c B lb. BEESWAX-Prices lower and nomina BARK-The market rules steady at \$13 for chestnut BALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—Market remains quiet. We quote bale at 9%@10%c for machine, and 10@10%c r hand-made, Manilla rope at 31@32c, hemp rope at @15c, hemp twine at 25@30c, batting twine at 20

nd baling twine at 15@151/c.

Bagging—Prices are steady at 19@20.
BEANS—Unchanged at \$2 40@2 60, the latter being e ontside figure. Brooms—Common saleable at \$3 50@3 75, fancy at

BHOOMS—Common saleable at \$3 9033 75, fancy at 2 75@4 59, and extra Shaker at \$4 75@6 \$ dozen.

BAGS—We quote cotton at \$5, hard woollen 1c, and oft woollen affice \$1 h.

BAGS—Seamless two bushel grain bags 66@90c.

BLACKING—We quote Mason's small and large at \$6 213, and other brands at \$6212 \$\bar{g}\$ gross. CHEESE-There was a fair demand during the week. Officer life was a mar defined on the week, and prices declined to 20 for Westorn Reserve and ic for Hamburg. The stock is still light, CANDLES-Market quiet and prices unchanged, with the of 13 and 14 oz star at 34@35c, and 22@23c for

ellow. COTTON VARNS-Infairdemand at the same prices No. 700 at 86c.
COTTON TWINE AND UANDLEWICK-Unchanged-We tote cotton-twine at \$1 50, and candlewick at\$1,75.
UOAL—Unchanged. Pittsburg selling at 36c % bushel. CONFERENCE—The demand for barrels and cooperage is moderate, and we quote as follows: Flour barrels at 65c, whistoy at \$2 2.0 do from-bound at \$2 25, perk \$1 90, half barrels \$1 60, do from-bound \$2 25, ham tierces \$1 50, ten-gallon kegs \$1 20, do iron-bound \$1 60, five-gallon \$1 00, do iron-bound \$125. Barrel Too, average who was the state of the state

ans 60@\$1; cambric 20@30c, and flannels 50@\$1.

Dried Beef-Sales of canvassed at 200 % b., a de-I'ne.

Eggs—The market ruled steady during the week and sales were made at 18@20c \$\ doz.

Flour-The market for flour was quiet throughnut the week. We quote nominally extra and family lour at \$9 50@9 75, superfine at \$8 50@9 \$3 bbl.
FEATHERS—Market quiet and prices are lower and

rints 30@40c; linsey 50@70c; ticks 50@85c; delaines

25(c; satinets \$1@1 50; drills 55@70; Kentucky

Geocemis.—The market was quiet. Cones is quoted forer. We quote Blo coffee at from 46@42c.; New Orleans brown sugar dull, and we quote at 23@25c; standard, powdered, and granulated, is selling at 16@25c. We quote New Orleans molasses at \$1 15, and strups \$1 10@1 20. Pepper 43c. Spice 35c. Giugar 35c. Bloe 15@15c. Teas \$1 60 GREASE-Unchanged. We quote brown at 14c, vellow

ng, and prices remain unchanged. Kentucky is alcable at \$1 35@1 50 \$2 ton. A good article commands higher prices.

Homisy-We quo'e at \$3 50 \$7 bushel. Hipss-The market rules quiet, with a demand about equal to the offerings. We quote green 10@11c saited at 13@14c, dry saited at 13@20c, dry fint at 20@

20, hogskins 40@500 each, and sheepskins \$1 00@2 25.

HAY-There was a moderate demand during the week t our last quotations. We quote at \$22@63 \$ ton. Hors-Nominal at 30c for old, and 45c for the new ron, hot blast at \$78@80 per ton. No celd blast in the market. Sheet iron S. O. 13c, C. O. 14c, Juni-In the market. Sheet from S. C. 103, O. 180, Juniata 17c, Sweet 14c, Bar from S. C. 9c, U. C. 1034c, Juniata 17c, Sweet 14c, Bencoin 16 Korse-shoes 17c318c, mule do 20221c, plough slabs 103c, plough plates 113c, Indoor from 123c, Korway rail rods 21c. Steels—cast 60c, Crawley, German, and E. B. 40c, spring 18c329c,

and A. B. at 16c.

LIME AND CEMENT—Market steady at \$1 65@1 75 for Hme. and \$2@3 25 % bbi for hydraulic cement, and \$5 66 for plaster.
Lumber—Frices have declined since our last report,

nd we now quote as follows: 00 ₹ M Toran AND Shor-Market quiet, and prices un-

changed. We quote pig lead at 22%c, bar lead at 22%c. Shot patent \$6 25; buckshot \$6 75. LEATHER-The market rules quiet and unchanged. a quote as fellows: Soleleather-Oak 54@56c, hem ock at 48@32c, bridle at 54@70c, harness 43@30c, skirting at 52@54. Calfakins—City \$2@2 25, and French \$3.50@4 % b MALT-The market is fair, and prices nominal at

82@2 25. MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.—Kentucky bright, 21 002 70; medium, 75@\$1 22; dark, 75@\$1 00; Tennessee @\$1 00; Virginia, \$1 50@2 50; Missouri bright from 50@1 75; medium, \$1 00@1 50, and dark work 75@-MACKREL-Old mackrel unchanged. Prices for new are higher, and the stock of new is as yet light. We

note new per barrel as follows: NAILS-Unchanged. We quote nais in lots of 100 egs and upwards as follows: 10d at \$9 50, 8d at \$9 75, 1 at \$10, 4d at \$10 25, 3d at \$11, 2d at \$12. Out spikes, 6 d at \$10, 4d at \$10 20, 3d at \$11, 3d at \$12. Out spires, 6 to 3 inch, \$9 75; wrought from \$14215; horse shoe bails from 50@60c.

OAKUM-We quote at \$17@18c per lb.
OILS-Nominal-Linseed sols at \$1 60@1 65. Lard from at \$1 75@1 80. Ocal and carbon oils unchanged.

950. Benzoine is selling at 65c, lubricating oils nging from 45@65c. s-In good demand, and prices better, at ONIONS—In good demand, and prices better, at 15 7526 25 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ bbl.

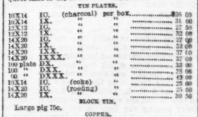
OIL Carr.—Unchanged at \$45 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ ton.

Provisions.—The transactions were light, and prices are lower. Lard is held at 216220. Clear local backs held at 2462426. Shoulders 19319%c.

es are selling at 22@25c. POTATOES—We quote at \$3 75@4 25. Powners—Unchanged at \$12 50@13 # keg. ALT-Prices unchanged at 75c. Sopa-Nominal at 12@12%c. SOAP-Market unchanged, with sales at 14@14%c. for SOAP—Market unchanged, with saiss at 14@145c, for palm, and 16@1656 for German soap, for cash, STARCH—Unchanged. We quote at IIc. SEEDS—There was an active domand for seeds during the week, and prices unchanged. We quote olover at \$16@18; timothy at \$6.50@6.75; clean blue grass at

22 25; orchard grass at \$1 50@2; red tep at \$2 per shel. Flaxseed at \$2 50. These are the selling rices from stores.

WRAPPING PAPER—We quote at \$1@2. TAR-Selling at \$8 (gallon kegs) per dozen. TINNERS' STOCK .- Tin has declined considerably. We te sales to-day at the following prices:



Sheeting, 14 oz, 55@550, copper pitta 75 per lb. BOILED SHEET IBON AND ZING First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 12c per lb. Zinc 28c. t CHARCOAL SHEET IRON. Nes. 18 to 27 at 14% per 1b. BUSSIA SHEET IRON.
Imitation, Nos. 25 to 26, at 320; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12,

t 38c % h.
Tobacco.—Owing to the steady decline in gold, the arket was quiet throughout the week, and price and the tobacco (field for sale this week, and prices ere lower and unsettled. Holders are keeping back, and the tobacco (field for sale this week was mostly inferior grades. To-day prices were earlier than on of inferior grades. To-day prices were easier than on Thursday and Friday, when they were more settled and firmer. In fact, on Thursday the decline was checked. The falling off in lugs from the highes

rices during the season amounts to about 20022 par t, and on fine leaf to about 25@26 per cent Sales this week.... receipts this week.... 407 hhds.

@7 80, 5 at \$8@8 90, 10 at \$9 10@9 20.7 at \$10@16 67 80, 5 at \$106 15 75, 2 at \$13 25613 75, 2 at \$10 11 75, 6 at \$12612 75, 3 at \$13 25613 75, 2 at \$0.0 at \$15615 75, 3 at \$16616 50, 1 at \$17 25, 2 at \$18

16x12 at \$4 80, 10x14 at \$5 10, 10x16 at \$5 40, 10x20 at \$5 55, 12x18 at \$5 65, 12x20 at \$5 65. WOODEN WARE, WHEAT-The receipts of wheat during the week ere moderate, and prices have declined. We quote at \$1 65@1 70, and white at \$1 76@1 80. Whiskey.—The demand for raw whiskey was very uniet throughout the week, and prices have declined

Wool-Market dull, and prices nominally lower. Whitefish \$9 50; herring, new, 75c % hox. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET. Bourson House-W. F. Vissman.

Sales were made to-day at \$1 70 % gallon

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1, 1864 Receipts of catile during the present week have been much less than last week, and the market was very dull; prices declined fully 250 on sil qualifies; all the cattle offerad were sold at redeced prices. Sheep-But few were offered for sale, and prices are

nchanged. Hogs are lower, and the market is very du.l,

TOTAL NUMBER OF STOCK ON SALE DURING THE PAST WEEK. ... 138 head.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET,

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

New Yorks. Oat the Bakkart.

Cattle—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows: Beef Cattle, first quality, 8° 8069190; ordinary to good 814 5569 7 00; common 813 20810 0; inferior 87 50606 40 0; codwa and Calves, first quality, 800 00275 00; ordinary 845 00255 00; common 856 00245 00; inferior 800 10025 00 Yeal Calves, first quality, per 8 110313; ordinary 85600c; common 828/2c; inferior 75/680c.

Shep and Lambs—Extras, per head, 87 0020 00; prime 85 0005 50; ordinary 85 0005 50; common 84 0025 00; inferior 84 0005 50; still fed at 9016c.

Beef Cattle—The market for Beef Cattle was decidedly panicky th's week, the great decline in gold and morchandise having ext-nded to Beef. The market was liberally supplied, and as the supply has been large for two or three weeks, the butchers were not pressed with orders; the demand was therefore modferier.

- were in fair demand which sold as low as 76 he various grade; sold as quoted above. Yeals air request at our quotations though but it we two cents or below eight cents and Lambs—Are in plentiful supply and ower on the average, though the range is about

some logs—Were less active and hardly so firm. NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET. Arrived to-day-204 beef cattle, 36 hogs, 143 sheer

of to-day 35 bef cattle, 69 hogs, 143 sheep, of to-day 35 bef cattle, 69 hogs, 19 milch on sale-373 beef cattle, 17 hogs, 143 sheep, 75 was, and 185 wal cattle. prices: ves, first quality, B h net... - -@ - 20 ves, let and 3d qual., B h net - 14@ - 15 .. 6 00@ 8 00 .. 8 00@ 12 00 ..40 07\d100 00 ..15 00@ 25 00 ..12 00@ 18 00 Times, 21st,

A Rare Chance to Invest Green-

A LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE. WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER IN

ILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER IN
mistown, Kr, on mosDAY, the following Beal
ite my Farm at the muth of Beaver Creek, on
umb-rland River; my Saw and Grist-mill and
llery, Ferry and Warchouse, at the mouth of
sy Creek. The Ferry and Warchouse and the
tiey House and Lot will each be sold searately.
Mill and Distillery, with the balance of the lands,
be sold together. I will sell at the same time
see my Lot, with Store and Dwelling house,
on moth of Wolf Creek; also the Truct of Land
on Whittle Ridge known as the William Paulplace; also my late Residence in Larnestwan.

ms; One-hird cash, the balance in three and
on the with interest. All persons with interest.

All persons owing me will pleard meet me during se three first days of Court and settle, which will not belige me and save cost. MILITARY NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS IST BAT. SOUTHERN KY. STATE | GUARDS. GREEVNILLE Ky., Sept. 25th, 1864. GUARDS, GREVNILLE Ky., Sept. 25th, 1884.

LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY RESPECTFULLY

A notified to attend at my headquarters in Greenville on Thursday, the 6th day of October, and receive
all their property, horses and mules that we have
pressed into service—that is not mastered into the
state guard service.

SEBASTIAN C. VICK.

Taken up as Strays. BY JAMES M. MAURY, LIVING ON THE WALL TO SHE WAS A SHE W ears old, and all round, a reading strip, is bands i inch high, and valued by me at 50 dol-lifs.

Given under my hard this is day of Oc'ober, 1834, 04 w3*

JAMAS THORNBEBRY, J.P. J. Q.

Charles A. Waters & others

DEVITION TO TAKE THE DEPOSITIONS OF Geo. H. Warfield, Elizabeth Warfield, James Mo-quary, and A. E. Srowder for the purpose of perpetualing their testimony.

14 spearing to the undersigned, Thomas W. Wisdom, Judge of the 10th Judicial Olircuit of Tennessee, that the reasons set Erch in the position for the take that the reasons set Erch in the position for the take that the reasons set Erch in the position for the take that the reasons set Erch in the position for the take that the take that the take that he take the take that he take the take that he take the take that notice by publication in the Leukwille Weakly Journal, a neapparp to plained in Loukwille, Kry, for four successive weaks, he made—that the said the calculate appare weaks, he made—that the said the calculate appared weaks, he made—that the said the calculate appared weaks, he made—that the said the calculate appared to the Calculate the tother than the said the calculate appared to the Calculate the tother than the said the calculate appared to the Calculate that the said the calculate the tother than the said the calculate that the said the calculate appared to the Calculate the Spread that the Spread that the said the calculate the said that the said the calculate the said that the said the calculate that the said the said the said that the said the said that the said that the said the said the said that the said that the said the said that the said that the said that the said the said that the said the said that the said that the said the said that the said that the said that the said the sai Kilzabeth A. Waters

A Splendid Grain and Stock Farm for

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 440 ACRES, in cultivation, 150 acres in Eds. 60 acres in cultivation, 150 acres in a meadow, the most of it newly set in timorby, half a mile from the 0. & M. B. B. 1911
ard sixty-four miles from Louisvillo, considered ene
of the test farms in Southern Indiana, and is welladapted for the raising of grain, for stock, or mules.
The produce of the farm can be shipped to St. Louis,
Louisville, or Cincinnati, as there is a switch on the

THIS IS AN INVALUABLE AND SCIENTIFIC Tremedy, prepared by the Graefenberg Company, icromedy, prepared by the Graefenberg Company, icromits Organs, and needs no recommendations to sustain its observed the Graefenberg Company is known. Persons withing to purchase it must sak for the Graefenberg Company's Lithoutriptio.

BAI MOND & OU., 'A Fourth st., a27 cod&weow2m

R. M. INGALLS. Commission Merchant, WEOLESALE DEALER IN ECOTS, EROES, AND WOOL RATS

In all their varieties, No. 436 Main street, near Fifth. On consignment a sceneral stock of study and fine ROOTS, SHOES, and WOOL EATS, askinble for full and wister wear, which are offered at less than great Exchanges, which are offered at less than great and others seeking investments is invited.

WOODSTOCK, VA., Sept. 23-10 A. M.
Our victory is complete. The pride of the armies of the rebels, the corps that was so often led to victory by Stonewall Jackson, and which, until a week ago, retained all the splendid drill and magnificent confidence that great leader had given it, is to-day disorganized, demoralized, and stripped of its best officers, and fiscing, not for a stronger position, but for final escape.

The best evidence of the completeness of our victory is the number of rebel efficers we have captured up to to-day, and may fairly estimate this number, excluding the wounded and counting only well officers who have fallen into our hands, at three hundred; besides these the wounded officers taken prisoners are largely in excess of the ordinary proportion between them and the wounded privates. Such soldiers of Early's army as were recruited in the valley have scattered to their homes. ad in the valley have scattered to their homes. The rebel officers have no longer any con-trol of their men. What is left together of the Army of the Shenandoah is not believed to be of any worth whatever for fighting pur-

On Wednesday night General Sheridan gave orders to General Crook to leave Stras-burg by a forced march for the left flank of the exemy's intrenched position at Fisher's

Hill.

On Thursday morning Crook began the difficult movement across the North Mountain, over which it had hitherto been deemed impassable for an army. In four hours he had reached the left flank of the rebel position, another hour sufficed for a brief reconnoissance, and by four o'clock in the afternoon he had worked his way over almost to their rear and began a furious attack.

had worked his way over almost to their rear and began a furious attack.

The rebels seem to have been fairly surprised. Relying upon the impossibility of crossing the North Mountain, they were confining their attention to the front, and seemed to be expecting our attack there. The moment Orook's guns were heard, Rickett's division of the 6th corps, which had previously been cantiously moved up toward the rebel front, charged their left, which, thus struck on front

of the 6th corps, which had previously been cantiously moved up toward the rebel froat, charged their left, which, thus struck on front and fiank, was instantly doubled ap, and narrowly escaped being captured en masse.

Meantime, profiting by this confusion, the remaining divisions of the 6th corps, Getty's and Wheston's, together with the whole of the 9th corps, charged on the centre and right of the rebels' front and easily carried their earthworks. The fight was soon over.

About two thousand five hundred of the rebels three down their arms. Sixteen pieces of artillery were abandoned, including some of those which had been taken from Hunter near Lynchburg, and the remainder of the rebels retreated rapidly toward Woodstook. Kershaw's division, of Longstreet's corps, which had been detatched to protect the railroad at Culpepper, and guard the rebel lines of communication, had been summoned to rejoin Early shortly after the final fight near Winchester. It arrived about the beginning of our attack, but seemed to share the confi-

army. He proceeded to Woodstock at once, finding the road all the way covered with abandoned muskets. On Wednesday morning Gen. Sheridan sent a strong cavalry force into

Gen. Sheridan sent a streng cavalry force into the Lursy valley.

This force is now busy picking up prisoners. Eundreds of stragglers have been thus gathered, and many more are voluntarily coming in and surrendering themselves. Several officers among these prisoners have represented their force in the ficroest fight near Winchester at 22,500.

The spirits of the victorious army are up to the highest point of enthusiasm, and on to Lynchburg is the general cry throughout their ranks. It is hoped that by this time our cavalry has reached flarrisonburg, forty miles southeast of this point.

y has reached manual and this point.

Washington, Sept. 25.

Washington, an army a

Warhington, Sept. 25.

Sheridan now has as strong an army as when he began his operations in the valley, and has also abundant supplies. Everything possible is being done here to sustain him. Refugees have arrived here who left Richmond after the news had been received of Early's first defeat near Winchester.

They say that the Richmond people were in great consternation, and that large numbers were trying to make their way out of rebeldem before the general caving in of all

beldem before the general caving in of all things, which they seemed to consider in-There are very few Western men among the wounded in Sheridan's late engagement.

WAREINGTON. Sept. 26, 10:30 A. M. WAREINGTON. Sept. 26, 10:30 A. M. To Major-General Diz:
Despatches from Sheridan up to 11 o'clock Saturday night, dated 6 miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring off a general engagement. The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them.
Torbet had attacked Wickhams' force at Lursy and captured a number of prisoners.

Luray and captured a number of prisoners. Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all towns from Winchester to Newmarket, and was 86 miles from Lynchburg. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at

a large amount of ammunition, caiscons, limbers &c., and small arms and debris.

No list of captured material has been received. Small towns through the valley contain a great many rebel wounded. Gen. Steveneon reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded.

Twenty captured guns and eighty additional captured officers have arrived. Breckin-ridge has gone to take command of the rebel Department of the Southwest.

Department of the Southwest.

Department's command state that Hood apposes to be moving toward the Alabama line with a strong force.

to be moving toward the Alabama line with a strong force.

Rebel raiders are reported to be operating against Sherman's communications, and had captured Athens, Alabama.

Vigorous exertions are being made to overtake and destroy this force.

Jeff Davis is reported to be at Macon.

Reporte have also been received from Major-General Canby. Major-General Steel had been strongly reinforced, and had taken the offensive.

ensive. Despatches from General Grant dated last

The above comprise the substance of military eperations.

The above comprise the substance of military information proper for publication that has been received to the present by this Department.

E. M. STANTON.

General Rosecrans issued an appeal to the citizens of Missouri to take up arms and defend their homes from the invaders.

State officers and soldiers now discharge are appealed to report to Colonel Saebold, who will combine them with his own treops to form a brigade of veterans for the defence of the city.

the city.
Col. Merrill, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, Col. Merrill, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, ordered arms and mounted every man of his command for active service.

The Chief Quartermaster has been directed to organize into companies all the employes in his department that can bear arms. The entire militia of the State will probably be called into the field.

Pilot Kneb has been evacuated, and the troops have fallen back to Mineral Point, where Gen. Ewing has three thousand infantry, of Gen. Smith's command.

There is no confirmation of the reported capture of Cape Girardeau.

Active preparations for offensive and defensive movements continue.

fensive movements continue.

Price is said to be with Shelby. Their combined strength is from ten to twelve thousand, with sixteen pieces of artillery. Their advance reached Famingion, twenty miles northeast of Pilot Knob, yesterday. FURTHER NEWS BY THE NORTH AMERICAN. FARTHER POINT, Sept. 24.

FURTHER NEWS EV THE NORTH AMERICAN.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 24.

The Times, in an article discussing American affaire, says: News since the war began has there been such a display of vigor and energy on both sides. Battle succeeds battle with frightful rapidity, the conflicts are long and bloody, and the victories are trifling and indecisive. The most important part of the news is that relative to the Chicago convention. Lincoln and his policy have received a beavy check on that convention choosing McCiellen as the man whom Lincoln endeavored to keep down—the man most able to repent his errors and avert the ruin plainly impending over the Government. It will be observed that the convention speaks of the preservation of the Union as the principal cojects, but this declaration would have had more weight if the convention had stated what course it would recommend in case conciliation and compromise, which it advises, should fail in effecting. Assuredly this will be reconstruction of the Union.

The Star thinks there will be Federal success at Atlanta and Mobile which will powerfully stimulate the war feeling in the North, and insomuch as they will bear very hardly upon the South, it is possible the Southern leaders may be inclined to listen to compromise before the military strength is entirely broken. In this view they would be reconciled to treat with McClellar rather than Lincoln; but the Northern people will see less cause for change when Lincoln's administra-

coln; but the Northern people will see less cause for change when Lincoln's administra-

cause for change when Lincoln's administration brings success.

The Daily News says, that, in the presence
of the great movements in the field, the proceedings of the Chicago Conventien are of
much less importance than they otherwise
might be. McOllellan's platform is friendly to
the Union with efforts for its pacific re-establishment. In point of fidelity the Democrats
cannot compare with the Republicans, while
nothing could be weaker than vague aspirations after peace on a basis which the South ons after peace on a basis which the South

has repeatedly declared she will never, under any circumstances, recognize.

Forrest, with his whole force, advanced upon and destroyed Sulphur Spring trestle yesterday. Col. Pace, commanding Elk river bridge evacuated that post at daylight, and Forcest took possession this morning. The force is sestimated to be 7,000 strong, with three bat-

men of the 6th and 8th Indiana cavalry were Forrest is reported to have butchered all the negroes captured who wore Federal

Werrants have been issued by authorities here for the arrest of several of the Lake Eric pirates, who have been seen in this city sinc. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26. A decline to-day of 35 per cent in gold brought all trade to a stand still, and there is a general panic in the market for most kinde of merchandise, particularly in dry goods.

BALTIMORR, Sept. 26.
The American's correspondent with Sheriden contains some additional facts in regard to the battle of Fisher's Hill. Early had beasted to the citizens of the surrounding country that he would hold his position at Fisher's Hill against any force the Yankess could bring against him. If Sheridan would only remain a few days in his front, he would only remain a few days in his front, he would only remain a few days in his front, he would only remain a few days in his front, he would only remain a few days in his front, he would not be the force of the first his whole the stake his reputation upon capturing his whole command. Probably he expected reinforce command. Probably he expected reinforcements to arrive by way of Culpepper, and, moving down the Luray valley, get in Sheridan's reer, but Sheridan has spoiled his plans by capturing his stronghold at Fisher's Hill and again putting his army to flight.

Where he will again make a stand with the remainder of his shattered and demoralized army God only knows, for his men are in no condition to exposure our victorious troops.

condition to encounter our victorious troops, who, elated with the brilliant successes of the past four days, could whip more than double their number of the enemy. The degree of demoralization which Early's command has arrived at may be judged from the following

Amongst the 500 prisoners captured in

Amongst the 500 prisoners captured in Thursday's fight was a rebel Colonel, commanding a brigade. When brought in he threw down his sword at the feet of the Provost Marshal, exclaiming, "The Confederacy is gone to h—!! The men will not fight any more; neither will I." Another incident worth recording was related by many of the citizens of Woodstock who sympathiz d with the rebels, and who are perfectly reliable, as they have no interest sympathiz.d with the rebels, and who are perfectly reliable, as they have no interest in mistating facts. They state that a number of rebel soldiers passed through Woodstock on Thursday morning, and told some of their comrades, who were sick, that they Mad better push on, as the Yankees had arrived opposite Fisher's Hill and would some make Early pull up stakes and get from there. From a despatch captured on a Confederate offices it appears that Early is instructed by Lee to hold the valley at all hazards. How he expects to ialfil his instructions with his whipped and demoralized command is more than I can see. Gen. Sheridan is pursing him and vicinity or proposed all elegations and and picking up prisoners all along the road. It is stated on reliable authority that the number captured within the past three days will number at least 3,000. No fear need be en-tertained of the enemy making a raid in any consideral force in Sheridad's rear by crossing through the Luray valley.

NEW YORK, September 26.
The Commercial has the following special

The Commercial has the following special from Washington to-day: It has been known by the war authorities for some time that the rebels in Trans-Mississippi were making preparations to invade Missouri with a formidable force, and preparations to resist them have consequently been going on "A. J. Smith's command of 25,000 men were recently sent up irom Memphis to counteract this very movement of the enemy. Other troops have also been quietly concentrated in the State. They are all to be under command of General Ruscerrns. "A

It is not believed here that Early will be It is not believed here that Early will b able to reach Staunton with one-third of his

able to reach Staunton with one-third of his original command.

Reinforcements sent Sheridan from this vicinity have reached Strasburg.

Many of the rebel wounded, who had hid away among the citizens of that village, have been handed over to our troops.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen today resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to make arrangements for a general illumination of our streets in celebration of our recent victories. The citizens generally are invited to join in the demonstration. The Post's Washington special says the en-The Post's Washington special says the en

tire army will be paid off on the 1st of October.
The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will run trains to Cumberland next Wednesday.
The Express Washington special says Mr. Lincoln has refused Mr. Tracy, the commissioner from Union prisoners at Andersonville. Mr. Lincoln has before him propositions from Georgia for a peace, which he can have in ten days if he will.
Gold closed to-night at 189.

Gold closed to-night at 189. Gold closed to-night at 189.

Forthers Monroe, Sept. 25.

Sceretary Seward arrived at 3 o'clock this morning, and left in the evening for City Point. Mr. Harrington. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, arrived here this morning.

Late Richmond papers contain the following:

Griffin, Sept. 21.—Farragut don't design attacking Mobile at present. Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citizens to come this si e of Nashville frem beyond it.

Bull Gap. Sept. 22.—Gen. Vanghan drove the enemy from Blue Springs this morning, capturing twelve prisoners. The enemy are strongly fortified at Bu'l Gap. Early's defeat

strongly fortified at Bu'l Gap. Early's defeat at Winchester is explained by facts generally undersiood in this city, but which it is not expedient at present to give greater publicity to. Suffice it to say, they in no wise reflect upon the commanding officers or men. All that valor and skill could do was done in the

late fights.
The Richmond Whig of the 24th says heavy reinforcements to Grant's army are still coming in. The enemy are very vigilant on our right, evidently fearing an attack on the Weldon

Maridian, Miss., Sept. 20.—Martin's brigade

tore up the track between Atlanta and Dalton.

Griffin, Ga., Sept. 21.—One thousand of
our men were exchanged at Rough and
Resedy to-day. The oath of allegiance was
offered and freely taken by many prisoners,
and, it was said, by one entire Georgia regiment. There had been no movement of the
enemy from Atlanta up to last night, and
nothing is known of the whereabouss of our
army. tore up the track between Atlanta and Dal-

army. Sr. Louis, Sept. 26,

Sr. Louis, Sept. 26,
On the recommendation of Mayor Themas
and many of the leading men of the city, Gen.
Roscorans has issued an order suspending all
business not absolutely necessary after twelve
o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of organizing the citizens for local defence. Exempts are requested to join the organization. CAIRO, Sept. 26.

A refugee from near Fort Pillow reports a rebel force of from 10,000 to 15,000, said to be under Kirby Smith, encamped forty miles from the fort. All males between sixteen and fifty are being conscripted. It is understood that the rebels are en route to Missouri. The steemer Nashville is reported to have been captured and burned by the rebels yesterday near Canton, on the Cumberland. Sixty hogsheads of tobacco have arrived from Pasucah for New York.

A refugee from Charleston, S. C., has ar-

from Pasucah for New York.

A refugee from Charleston, S. C., has arrived at Memphis, and reports having seen over 10,000 Union prisoners near Macon, Ga.
The rebels are running a railroad to Panola, Miss.—a part of the way with horses.
The cotton crop in the neighborhood of Vicksburg is being taken to that city to be ginned. The quality is very fine.

MUSPERSESBORO, TENN., Sept. 26. Gen. Forrest's scouts have been seen near Bell Buckle to-day, a station on the Nashville road, twenty miles south. Gen. Williams, of Wheeler's forces, is believed to be near Sparts, fifty miles east of Tullahoma. Forrest is near Palaski. Williams and Forrest are trying to unite their forces, estimated at 15,000, with 20 pieces of artillery. They are endeavoring to destroy some important bridges on the railroad. Active preparations are being made to meet them. It is to be death or victory on both sides. Telegraphic and railroad communication all right up to date.

New York, Sept. 27.
The Herald's special from Sheridan's head-quarters, dated the 24th, says that from the defeat at Winchester Early withdrew his forces to Fisher's Hill, leaving in our hands most of his wounded of the battle of the 19th and those which had accumulated from the various combasts of Crook and Accim the various combats of Crook and Averill.

At Fisher's Hill he rested his right upon the Massanutten Mountain and his left upon North Mountain, having his front about three miles in length covered by strong natural and artificial defences. His right, which was about one mile in advance of his left, was considered almost impregnable.

considered almost impregnable.

On the 21st a most important position in Wright's corps, who advanced and secured some important heights in front of the centre, while Averell's division of cavalry attacked and drove the enemy at gallop from his advanced position on his left, about one mile wanced position on his left, about one mile back into his main works and held him there while Orooks's corps, which had been con-cealed during the day, was transferred in the reer of Averill's division to the enemy's ex-treme left. At 5 P. M. Orook and Averill

treme left. At 5 P. M. Grook and Averill stormed and carried the works of the enemy, the cavalry leaping the barriers erected by the enemy, capturing 2 battle-flags, four guns, and over one hundred prisoners.

While Crook swept towards the enemy's centre, the 6th corps stacked, followed by the 19th corps; while Averill swept along the base of North Mountain, outward 7 miles; captured 175 cavalry horses, 4 caissons, 14 wagons, 8 ambulances, and a number of fugitives.

wagons, 8 ambulances, and a number of fugitives.

The enemy/having probably learned of the movement upon his right and rear, had commenced leaving this position some two hours before our attack. His departure was so hasty he was compelled to leave sixteen guns and over 1,000 prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday morning the pursuit of the enemy was promptly continued by our cavalry, and he was found in position at Mount Jackson, 25 miles south of Fisher's Hill, where he seems disposed to offer a stubborn resistande.

disposed to offer a stubborn resistande.
Yesterday morning Early's rear was over-taken near Hawkin's bridge by Gen. Averill, more by the rapidity of our movements and accurate maneuvring than by the force of battle. To-day we are still moving on the ene-On Saturday, in the fight at Athens, 500 | with the cavalry division and a brigade of tle. To-day we are still moving on the ene-my's rear. Our cavalry are doing nobly,

Gen. Devine, and driven to the town of Mount sokson, where his entire force was found in

Major Saddy, commanding two battalions was captured with several privates. cavalry pressed the enemy with great ance and success, until he brought an infan aree and success, until no orongatan inter-try division with artillery, and they held them in check until the arrival of the 6th corps, which found them in the same posi-tion this morning off-ring stubborn resistance. Gen. Averill was relieved from duty with his division this morning, and granted leave of absence for twenty days. This order has caused universal feeling of amazement army under Sheridan and it is genin the army under our reads to the early thought some question of rank between Averill and Gen. Torbett is involved, the former being ranking officer, but the latter Chief of Cavalry of this military division. There is a prospect of an engagement in front.

New York, Sept. 27.
The Berald's New Orleans correspondence has the following: The trans-Mississippi rebels, numbering 25,000, are moving towards The Legislature meets in about two weeks The United States Senators to be elected by it will be Governor Hahn and perhaps General

It is rumored that Major-General Hulbert will be assigned to the command of the Gal Department.

The Tribune learns from a rebel Captain that Lee's army a month ago was from sixty-five to seventy thousand strong, including the whole of Early's command.

Lee was the only General in whom the Southern people had any confidence, but his army was full of disaffected men.

CINCINNATI. Sept. 27. Gov. Dennison was in the city yesterday. The Gazette says he has decided to accept the position of Postmaster General.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 27.
Brigadier-General Newton, in the absence of Mejor General Steadman, to-day assumed command of the district of Etowah.

Forrest has "aptured Athens, Ala, and destroyed the Ek river bridge, and Sulphur Treatle is reported to have been burned and the garrison stockade (colored) captured.

The Neshville and Obstanooga Raitroad is not disturbed and ample provisions have been taken to keep up uninterrupted communication between Nashville and Atlanta. of Major General Steadman, to-day assumed

ATLANTA, Sept. 26.
In further contradiction of the rebel reports as to General Sherman having treated the citizens of Atlanta barbarously and robbed them, the following has just been received: To the Southwestern Agent of the Associated Press, Louisville, Ky.: "In continuation, and in conclusion of the

subject, I send you a copy of the Mayor's let-ter. W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen." ATLANTA, GA, Sept 20, 1864. On leaving Atlanta, I should return my thanks to General's Sherman, Slocum, and Ward; Ool. Colman, Ool. Leduc, Maj. Beck, Capt. Scott, Gapt. Stewart, Capt. Fiagg, and all efficers with whom I have had business all (finers with whom I have had business transactions in carrying out the order of Gen. Sherman for the removal of the citizens, and in the transaction of my private business, for their kindness to me and their patience in answering the many inquiries I had to make in the discharge of the delicate and arduous duties devolving upon me as Mayor of the city
"Resp'y, JAS. M. CALHOUN."

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27. NASHVILLE, Sept. 27.
Gen. Rousseau reached Pulaski yesterday about 3 P. M. Forrest's forces were within seven miles of Pulaski, and advancing. Heavy skirm'shing until after dark by the A telegram received here at 10 A M. to-day

reports the enemy still near Pulaski in force. Cavalry fighting all forenoon. Reinforcements of infantry having arrived, probabilities are that a general engagement will take St. Louis, Sept. 27. Sr. LOUIS. Sept. 27.
Official information still puts Price's main force at Fredericktown, with his advance at Farmington, Sr. Francis county. The main body is estimated at 10,000 to 12,000 strong, with county and the strong strong of the strong strong of the strong strong strong of the strong st

principally cavalry.

The advance consisted of about four thou-Light attacks were made on Pilot Knob ard Ironton yesterday, which were easily re-

It now appears that Pilot Knob was not evacuated as previously reported. General Price's plans are yet undeveloped, but he seems to be massing his forces in Arcadia seems to be massing his forces in Arcadia Valley. Gen. Mower, who left Brownsville, Ark., two weeks ago, with a strong force of cavalry and artillery, is still moving northward in Price's rear, and will be heard from in good

Considerable bodies of troops are arriving Considerable bodies of troops are arriving here. The cavalry and infantry are being rapidly assigned to proper positions. The militia are responding promptly to the call of the commanding General.

The citizens generally manifest a strong disposition to organize for local defence. The rope walk, corner Gold and Higby street, in the southern part of the city, was burnt last

southern part of the city, was burnt last night.

The very extensive quarters in process of erection by the Government for refugees and contrabands from the South, and nearly finished, was also consumed. Loss not yet as-

WINCHESTER, VA., Sept. 26-P. M. The news from the front continues cheering. Our headquarters on Sunday forenoon had Our nessequences on Suday forenoon had reached Newmarket, and by to morrow night they are expected to be at Staunton, not over 57 miles from Lynchburg.

The cavalry are far in advance hanging upon the rear, and on the flanks of the retreat-

ing enemy. On Saturday afternoon Torboti's command struck the main body of the rebel cavalry in the Luray valley while on their

way to operate in our rear.

A sharp skirmish occurred, in which the rebels were worsted and compelled to retreat down the Luray Valley, with the loss of a number killed and wounded, and seventy-four prisoners. Gen. Torbitt joined Sheridan on Sunday at Newmarket, and immediately proceeded with his command in the direction of Henrisonburg. Harrisonburg.

There is no doubt that the activity of our

There is no doubt that the activity of our cavalry has prevented Gen. Early from taking the route to Culpepper, and that his present line of march is simply one of necessity. Prisoners say that the rebels, after the Winchester fight, loaded all their wagous with wounded, and that 1,700 were carried along with them in their retreat.

A large number of wounded officers were among the number. Our losses in the attack on the rebel position on Fisher's Hill. on Thursday, have been over estimated. They will not amount to more than 200 or 300, principally in Crook's command, which did most of the fighting.

The losses in the 19th army corps in the battle of the 19th are nearly 2,000. The completeness of the surprise of the rebels at Fisher's Hill may be imagined from the fact that the sixteen pieces of artillery captured were all loaded with grape and cannister.

Orock's charge was so impetuous and rapid that they did not have time to fire them. the attitude of the Demecratic party encourages hope; that, in the present temper of the people, even the Republicans will hesitate ere they make the fatal plunge into another war.

The Morning Post, a government organ, says the Southern Confederacy is now and has been since the commencement of the war as independent a people as the Northern confederation, and nothing remains for the latter but 'to recognize, with what grace it may, the political unity of the new republic.

Paris bourse on the 13th was inactive Rentes closed at 66f 75c after the sitting of the Peace Conference held in Vienna on the 13th.

all loaded with grape and cannister.

Crook's charge was so impetuous and rapid
that they did not have time to fire them.

The guerillas are becoming troublesome
between this point and Harper's Ferry.

Lest avening should dusk two arrhyllonous

Last evening about dusk two ambulances from here, one containing Surgeon-General Phillips, of Pennsylvania, were attacked by guerillas only two miles off from Harper's Surgeon Keiner, of the 6th Pennsylvania cavairy, was shot through the abdomen.

The guerilas on Saturday attacked a train between Winchester and Strasburg, killing and wounding several of the escort. Twelve of the scoundrels were afterwards captured, and seven of them hung.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now in

The Battmore and Onlo Railroad is now in running order frem Martinsburg to Wheeling, and with the exception of a small gap between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, which will be repaired to-day, to Baltimore.

General Neal Dow has been assigned to the command of the post at Ma command of the post at Martinsburg.

Fifteen pieces of artillery, captured at the
battle of Winchester, and four caissons, have
already arrived at Harper's Ferry. Seven more remain at Winchester. The rebels have lost three feurts of their artillery. Their re-serve, which was at Staunton, was very inse-

NEW YORK, Sept. 28. New YORK, Sept. 28.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the 26th says that Early's defeat in the valley has produced great uneasiness in the army opposite to us, and results of great importance are looked for within a few days.

That Lee is getting ready for some new movement is very evident. During the past few nights our troops on the front line could hear the noise of trains and artillery in motiop.

Lee is doubtless working to aid Early. He stands aghast at the prospects of Sheridan's driving Early beyond the possibility of hold

driving Early beyond the possibility of holding the central road (the one leading from Lynchburg to Richmond), and theace, by contracting his lines around Petersburg, hopes to be able to detach a force sufficient to reinforce and rally the demoralized army in the Shenandoah valley.

The Herald's correspondent of the 10th corrs also says that the movements of the enemy are full of promise. Uneasiness is manifested in all their movements. They are cortainly getting ready for a movement of some kind, perhaps to fall back to Swift creek, the first of their lines between Petersburg and Richmond. Richmond.

The reason undoubtedly is that Grant is being too strongly reinforced for the rebels to maintain there their extended line now over

ten miles in length.

The Herald's Mount Jackson correspondent The Herald's Mount Jackson correspondent says, under date of 24th: Although we have had considerable fighting since leaving Winchester, still there has been nothing in the way of a regular battle nor anything ap-In the action of Monday last the capture of

nd judgment set aside and rehearing granted for ext term.

Mitche'i et ux vs Shader, Daviess; centinued.

Desheng vs Huffman. Montgomer;

Witkins vs Sullivan, Woodford;

Ware vs Wisson, Montgomer;

Maupin's ox'r vs Wools, &c., Bath;

Thomassen vs Weeks et ux, Scott;

Lemon & Kowian vs Betu, Scott; were submitted in briess. on brisis. Luossex'r vs Boswell, Harrison; Same vs Boswell's adm'r, Harrison; death of appel-lant suggested and continued;

Beyond doubt Early is doing everything he can to get out of our reach, and should an en-gagement ensue to-day or to-morrow it will be because we have forced him into it. [Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.] LETTER FROM NEUTRAL GROUND. ROUGH AND READY, GA., Sept. 21, 1864,

Every hour adds more and more prisoners already immense number

Sheridan says that our loss in killed and wounded at Fisher's Hill will not exceed 200.

Thus was Lee's right arm in the valley broken, and the victory and all lost to the rebels. The Tribune's Herper's Ferry correspondent, dated September 27th, says: The completness

and surprise of the rebels at Fisher's Hill may

imagined from the fact that the guns ca

discharge them.

The losses of the rebels as reported by offi-

illed and wounded by cavalry. In the Luray

Valley 350. Total 10,550. Sr. Louis, Sept. 28.

was burned by the rebels and communication

position unless assailed in overwhelming num-

were cut, and it is supposed they are captured.
It is now believed that the demonstrations on Pilot Knob and on the Iron Mountain

on First Rado and on the Iron Mountain Railroad were feints to cover a movement of Price's main force in another direction—prob-ably against Rolla, thence through the con-tral part of the State. It is also believed that

bushwhackers. Twenty-one soldiers were taken out and murdered.

The Republican issued an extra containing

the following important intelligence:
We learn officially that the advance of the

rebel Gen. Forrest has been suddenly checked at Pulaski, to which point northward he pushed after destroying the railroad bridge

over Elk river.
Despatches to Government this morning,

containing the latest report from Sheridan, announce his arrival at Harrisonburg on Monday, and his intention to pursue Early, who was hastening to Stanton with his shattered fragments of his defeated and demoral-

zed army.

ized army.

Every attempt of Early to take advantage of the Gaps of Blue Ridge to annoy Sheridan's rear have been defeated.

Torbett's cavalry met the rebel cavalry near Luray Court-House. After a spirited fight of several hours they routed them with the loss of several hourded killed, wounded, and prisoners. The scholar ware commended.

and prisoners. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Wickham.

The rebels retreated up the valley on Sun-day. Our cavairy effected a junction with Sheridan's infantry near Newmarket.

The London Times continues sanguine as to the Chicago movement leading to peace, and says: "We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we have asserted from the first is now placed beyond the reach of controversy. We said the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now procelaimed the same conclusion."

proclaimed the same conclusion."

The Times further says: The Chicago Convention professes to stand by the Union as stoutly as the Republicans themselves. But we can very well understand why the Democrats at Chicago shrink from blushing out the fact that the South must go free. But on what grounds or with what expectation of groces.

grounds or with what expectation of success could the Confederates be now asked to yield what they have been fighting for to the very men who have been unable to wrest it from them?

It appears to us more probable that the

ine policy than that the people of the South

should have evinced any readiness to compro-mise. It is more likely that an armistice will be the first stage toward a perception of the

The North, after finding that the South can-

The North, after inding that the South cannet be correed, will find also it cannot be persuaded, and the reflection encouraged by the interval will gradually induce the Federal States to relinquish what they cannot obtain rather than recur to what has already proved

The Times, in conclusion, says: The world has been much misled if the Democratic party

is not the strongest in the Northern States, strong enough in absence of any unexpected event to carry in November the election of its candidate and impress its calling.

its candidate and impress its policy in the in-terval upon the existing administration. Still terval upon the existing administration. Still it must not be forgotten that the Republicans will be reluctant to retire from power; that any signal success may once more place them in the ascendant, and, if they should be accepted the state of the sta

deem a peace policy undesirable, they will enjoy all the advantages of actual office in maintaining the opposite policy.

The Herald thinks that even if Mr. Lincoln should be the second time chosen President the attitude of the Demacratic party encour-

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23, 1864.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Sullivan vs Foster et al, Todd; sfürmed.
Goodma- vs Boren, &c., Todd; affirmed.
Goodma- vs Boren, &c., Todd; affirmed.
Dibble vs Porter, Jefferson County Court; affirmed.
Cessna vs Stedman, Larue; reversed.

Krstz & Heilman vs Finch & Kennedy, Muhlenburg;
reversed.

ORDERS.

Cooper vs Cooper's adm'r, Marion; motion of appel-es sustained and appeal dismissed. Stinson's ex'r vs Grubb's adm'r, Grayson; cross ap-cal granted. Ehan et al vs Googhegan et al, Hardin; death of

appellee suggested. Sherrod & Johnson vs Murphy et al, Christian; con-

inued
McQuery vs Griffen et ux, Christian;
Barren's adm'r vs Landes, Christian;
Bawlin's ex'rs vs Landes, Christian;
Radford vs Chamberlin, Christian;
Cravens et al vs Gray of al, Christian; wore submit-

Gravens et alvs (fay et al., Outmesse), et on briefs.

Smith vs Com'th, Jefferson; argument concluded by G. A. Caldwell for appellant.
Shean, &c., vs Fietoner, Hardin; continued.
Shean, &c.) britto, Hardin; continued.
Brell's heirs vs Wright, &c., Larue; submitted on briefs.

briefs.

Crescop vs Adams Express Co., Bardin: argued by Wintersmith for apposlant, and cause submitted.

Frankfort, Sept. 23, 1364.

EVENING SESSION.

Stinson's executor vs. Grubbs's administrator, &c. Grayson; argued by Winter Smith for appolloss, and cause sul mitted.

Sopt 24, 1364.

Walker vs. Davis, Hardin; affirmed. Anderson, McLean, & Co., vs. same, Hardin; af-

hongest's administrator vs. Tyler's executor, Lou.

Salles, &c., vs. Stewart, et al., Grant;
Landadaie's executor vs. Beail, &c., Builitt; petitions for rehearing filed.

Righter vs. Forrester, Bourbon; continued.
Finley's executor vs. Hester, Christian;
Vonable vs. Smith's executors, Christian;
Tayler vs. Brown. &c., Ohio;
Quisenberry vs. Quisenberry, Ohio;
B. yan's executor vs. Thompson, Christian; wore
ibmitted on briefs.

Frankrobt. Sant.

Young vs Irvine et al, Hardin; petition for rehear-

Young vs Irvine et al, Micholas; motion for rehearing overruled.

Dazy vs Killum et al, Nicholas; motion by appellees to set saide order of hearing and judgment.

Smyser vs Waren & Oc., Jefferson; petition for rehearing filed by method of the continued.

All the continued of the continued.

Price vs Caperton, Clarke;

Price vs Caperton, Clarke;

Butler vs Rennick, clarke; were submitted en briefs.

CAUSES DECIDED.

CAUSES DECIDED.

CAUSES DECIDED.

CAUSES DECIDED.

CAUSE TO CAUSE THE CAUSE THE

FRANKFORT, Sept. 27, 1364. CAUSES DECIDED.

Chancery; affirmed.
Pottinger vs. Miller, same; reversed.

eauses decided. Sopt 24, 1864.

hopeless and ruinous struggle for it

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

dated September 27th, says:

Three days ago I was induced, much against my inclination, to visit this place; and for three long days have I patiently suffered the to our already immense number.

A Herper's Ferry correspondent of the 26 h says: Gen. Sheridan expected Gen. Torbitt to intercept and capture the whole army, but it seems he encountered a division of spiceroments homeing a division. evil effects of my imprudent conduct. This station was selected by Generals Sherman ation was selected by Generals Sherman and Hood as a place proper and convenient by transfer families and furniture from Atlanta to the interior of the Southern Confederacy. It cannot properly be termed village, nor would it be safe to term it a but it seems he encountered a division of reinforcements hurrying to join Early, and was engaged with them all day, and with his hands full at that. Had it mut been fer this, Gen. Early's whole command would have been captured.

The World's cerrespondent with General Sheriden says that our loss in billed and a village, nor would be said to be the reliway station—especially when one is thinking of the North, and Northern railroads. There are three miserably old frame cottages, all of which stand on the east side of the track, and at considerable distances apart. There is no depot building, nor anything which could possibly be used as such. In the ttage furthest south the headquarters of the nce comm scioners is located; and still further this direction, and immediately in the rear the dwelling, is established the camp of tured were all loaded to the mussel with grape and cannister, but Crook's charge was so im-retuous, that the rebels did not get time to one kundred Confederate soldiers. The commander of these men, who is also the truce officer, is Oct. Anderson, of the 8th Tennessee infantry. Col. Anderson is said to be a gentle-man in almost every sense of the term. Per-haps the only defect in his character arises The losses of the reveils as reported by om-cials sent to ascertain the facts are as follows: arrived at Harper's Ferry, including 218 offi-cers, 3,100 wounded at Winchester, 2,200 cap-tured between Fisher's Hill and Wood-stock, 2 200 wounded and carried off by the rebels, estimated 1,700 wounded at the roadside. It is estimated that 1,000 were from the unfortunate connection he maintains with the rebel army. North of these buildings, and perhaps a little to the east, is the camp and headquarters of Colonel Catterson, of the 97th Indiana, who represents the United States in superintending and assisting in the transfer of the citizens. Colonel Catterson prefers his tent to the poor shelter which one of these decayed roofs could afford him, and no doubt is the gainer by such a choice. Nothing has been heard from Pilot Knob since 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when Big River bridge, about fifty miles from here,

END OF THE TRUCE. This evening at dark all regular proceedings, such as have been conducted here during the past ten days, will be terminated. The efficers and soldiers who have endured the monotony of such a life will gladly and out off. Up to that time Gen. Ewing successfully repulsed the attacks of the enemy and succeeded in sending two trains of commissary stores away at last accounts.

It was believed Ewing could maintain his willingly return to their proper places, and on any other like occasion, when ordered to hold themselvee in readiness for service, will accept the responsible post with great hesitation and caution. Colonel Oatterson is already making preparations for his return to bers or by the enemy planting cannon upon Shepherd Mountain and other eminences in the vicinity which command our fortifica-tions. He has plenty of provisions and a good supply of water.

General Smith's infantry advance has been withdrawn from Mineral Point to Desota. A train of empty wagens sent from Pilot Knob yesterday morning for Mineral Point had not reached that place before the communications were cut and it is supposed they are carried. camp at the time specified in his orders.

REBEL BAD FAITH. Special arrangements having been made by the commanders of the respective armies, dur-ing the progress of this truce, a large number of rebel prisoners came down to Rough and Ready on the 19th, for the purpose of being exchanged for an equal number of Union prisoners. Among the former was General Goran, who was captured at Jor esboro. This officer was considered an equivalent for Gen. omcer was considered an equivalent for Gen. Stoneman, who was taken prisoner near Macon. But the rebels, after getting possession of their officer, coolly informed Mej. Warner, the officer appointed by Sherman to conduct the exchange, that, though Hood had indeed agreed to deliver up Stoneman on the presentation. Shelby's cavalry will make a desperate effort to dash into St. Louis after the fashion of Forrest into Memphis.

The passenger train which left here yesterday morning on the North Missouri Railroad was captured at Centralia by Bill Anderson's broken below. agreed to deliver up stoneman on the presentation of Goran, yet Bragg had decided that no special exchanges would be permitted; and had enforced such a decision. Goran, as well as other officers, was passed south, and, in return for them, we received private soldiers exclusively. Such conduct on the part of the rebels is on a par with many other despica-ble acts which they have performed since THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

When the train arrived bearing the rebe soners from Atlanta, they were permitted leave the close and crowded cars, and form thin their shade. They were all healthy oking, well dressed soldiers, each bearing is blanket, knapsack, and a supply of food They sat upon the ground and cracked their okes, related their anecdotes, and indulged in their brisk conversation with entire free-form and contentment. Guards accompanied all who desired to fill their canteens at the spring, or to converse with any one present whose acquaintance they chanced to enjoy After a few minutes thus spent, and while the proper officers were arranging the necessary papers, and observing the proper forms con-nected with so important a transaction, the announcement was made to the rebel prisonwere that they were prisoners no longer. They were turned out loose and were escorted to the camp of the rebels by rebel soldiers. This was about three o'clock P. M. A few minutes after the departure of the rebels our boys were was about three o'clock P. M. A few minutes after the departure of the rebels our boys were ushered into our presence, and truly it did require some ushering, notwithstanding their esgerness to advance toward their friends. The first remark I heard from any one of them, when they came within speaking distance, was, "Have you brought us anything good to eat?" They marched past the train, surrounded by the cavalry guard which accompanied them, and were or dered into an open field on the west side of the railroad. The guard numbered one hundred and fifty men. They galloped in every direction, giving their orders to their prisoners, and finally formed around them in a hollow square. Our poor fellows were obliged to remain in this situation until dark. The sun shone with fierce warmth, and their already weakened and exhausted frames suffered one last act of cruelty from the enemy before friends could take them up carefully and tenderly nurse them. Of over seven hundred men brought to us, at least three-fourths of them had no shoes, one-half no hats or coats, and, with the exception of about twenty-five men, the whole number of them were entirely destitute of blankets or haversacks. These articles the rebels had stolen from them, and they had no means by which a freeh sboply could be obtained.

aversacis. These articles the rebell had stolen from them, and they had no means by which a fresh sppply could be obtained. It was expected that a fresh supply of prisoners would be brought to us from Anderoners would be brought to us from Andersonville, but none came. On the 20th, as well as on the day previous, the State roads were lined with ambulances and wasgons, all making for the common point, from which they were permitted to pass through the lines. Several ladies came through from the South, with the intention of going North. They brought with them their children and severate. Their papers are a children. They brought with them their children and servants. Their names are as follows: Mary E. Childrens, five children and two feervants; Mary Manna, three children and three servants; Miss Eliza Crothwait, Miss Alice Hord, Wrs. Betty Manna, Mrs. Anna Deal, Pauline Ham, and Mrs. F. Hoton. I have been informed that one of these ladies is the wife of Brigadier General Manna, who came with them as far as Rough and Ready. This officer has been temporarily in command of Cheatam's division. I learn that Mrs Manna is a cousin of General Hood, of Kentucky, and that it is the intention of the party to is a cousin of General Hood, of Kentucky, and that it is the intention of the party to make that State their home for the future.

On the 21st it was the general impression that five hundred prisoners would be given into our charge by the rebels, and this impression prevailed until about half-past 4 P. M., when, instead of five hundred, only ten poor fellows were led forward. Their hollow cheeks and brilliant eyes told too plainly of the depth of suffering, privation, and disease—of the gnawing of hunger, and the extremity of distress; but their spirits were not broken, their ress; but their spirits were not broken brave hearts were still hopeful. As they passed a group of friends, whose pitying looks told of the condition of their hearts, one of them, with a ghastly smile, observed, "We'll be well again soon, served, "we'll be well again soon, and then we'll have our revenge." Another said: "I guess we'll hardly pass muster, will we?" None of these ten priseners were over twenty-five years of age; their forms were straight and soldierly, and they endeavored, but vainly, to adopt that gay, elastic step which had clung to them from childhood. As they nassed us. I heard many a muttered curse passed us, I heard many a muttered curse from the throats of our indignant officers and soldiers, directed toward those whose cruel

bearts were steeled against the common and honest feelings of humanity. A BEBEL SPY. A lady who gave her name as Mrs. Meeker, out who is supposed to be the wite of a rebel General, was brought down here to day un-der guard, with instructions from General Thomas to pass her through the lines imme-diately. The officer to whom the order was addressed immediately carried the same into

execution. She made the passage in safety. ATTEMPT TO EXTEND THE TRUCE. An effort was made by some of the officers An effort was made by some of the officers interested to continue the truce five days longer, in order that a further exchange of prisoners might be effected. It met with partial success, but the station where the truce has been observed will be vacated by both parties; the white flags will be taken down, and, when an interview is desired by either party with the other, the party desiring it will advance with the usual ceremony.

THE COUNTRY. Between Atlanta and Rough and Ready the country is an improvement upon the fifty miles over which we have last passed. Last spring the crops were planted here as usual, but of course were never gathered by their owners. The ground is rolling, and is said to be fertile. There is much wood land, though the wood is not valuable nor the trees large. In the vicinity of this place there is much cleared land. Families occupy the dwellinghouses in the country, but the houses are generally as wretchedly built as the families are miserably situated. The hastily constructed earthworks which extend through field and wood, here and there, give evidence that this neighborhood has not escaped entirely the dangers if not the ravages of war. Between Atlanta and Rough and Ready

BASTPOINT Contains but one old dwelling-house, and is at the junction of the Montgomery and Eastpoint and the Macon Railroads. It is fortified; is an important place; and is held by Gen. Howard. Quite a number of officers are going north on short furlough. I learn that Maj. Gen. Logan, of the 15th A. C., goes tomorrow. He has done valuable service during this campaign.

GARDINER M. S. SCH. 22

Gardines, Me., Sept. 23.

Official returns from 475 towns, cities, and plantations, or nearly the whole vote of the State, foot up: Corry (Republican), 62,387; Howard (Democrat), 46,476; majority for Corry, 15,935. Another-vote in the same towns stood: Corry, 67,799; Bradbury (Democrat), 50,233; mejority for Corry, 17,566. The vote on the constitutional amendment allowing soldiers absent in the field to vote stands: In favor, 64,430; against, 19,127.

The situation below Nashville is i.u... a Jorbing interest, and fast approaching to a crists. A battle between the rebels commanded by Forrest and the rebels commanded by Forrest and between the rebels commanded by much surprised if the news of another glorious victory is not flashed over the wires. Meanwhile, we shall watch the movements

drafted, sent an able-bodied negro man to rewas accepted and his name entered upon the If all of the drafted men will be as prompt in reporting themselves for duty, or in furnishmockery, or withering sarcasm by the proin his intentions.

ment in the service, numbering three thousand men, commanded by Colonel Morrison, are unanimous for McClellan and Pendleton. in the service, which is ten months. They

Some sanguine "copperhead," on the steamboat Bragg, during a recent trip up the Cheat River, proposed a trial vote on the Presidency. The McClellan men were asked to go to the starboard guard and the Lincolnites to the larboard. There was such a rush to the larboard that the boat was thrown on her beam ends, and all the passengers and crew were precipitated into the river. This item we give for the satisfaction of the

A report was in circulation yesterday script them if they do not voluntarily come forward and join his robber band.

lief that there are parties of rebels in the rear of Rouseau's force.

The wires on the Chattanooga road were also down below Tullahoma, but have since been repaired, working through.

Forrest's policy is to damage both railroads to the front. The amount of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad already destroyed will require several weeks to put in running order. Four o' Clock, P. M.—A courier has just arrived from Gen. Rousseau with despatches to the effect, that, during the night, Forrest withdrew his whole force from the vicinity of Pulseki, and is believed to have crossed the Chattanooga Railroad. Rousseau reports the rebel loss during yesterday's fighting at 200. Some 200 prisoners were also captured.

There is a small rebel force at Lynnville.

The Colonel commanding at Columbia tel-The Colonel commanding at Columbia telegraphs that small detachments of rebels are near Columbia, intending to strike the railroad between there and Nashville.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,] Headquarters Army of the Fotomac,

Quiet still prevails in front of Petersburg,
broken only by usual picket-firing and occasional artillery duels, the affect of which to
consume a large quantity of powder. A great
deal of heavy firing was heard yesterday and
to-day in the direction of James river, and is
appropriate to be from gunbhatz.

supposed to be from gunboats.

A large body of rebel cavalry is reported this afternoon to be moving on our left. If so, their object has not yet been developed.

"ANTRICAN RUMENTE

THE GREAT

Cenuina Preparations

MALEBOLD'S RATRACT "BUCHU." HELEBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARISAS EBLABOLD'S IMPROVED BOSH WAS

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparation.

EXTRACT BUCHS

Positive and Specific Remeas

SLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVAL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medician increases the power of Direction excites the ABSUREETS into healthy action, which the WATERFOR CALPRISOUS department and all UFNATURBAL MILLEGEMENTS are inceed, as well as pain and inflammation, and its asset of the SERN, WOMERS, OR GRILDERS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BEESE

Arising from Excesses, Mabits of Mical pation, Early Indiscretion, or Abage: ATTENDED WITH THE POLLOWING SYMPROME

These symptoms, it allowed to go on, which to medicine hyvariably removes, soon follow IMPOTENCE, PATUITE, EPILEPTIC FIRM

DREAMINY AND CORSUMPTION O Many are awars of the cause of their suffering, aone will confess. The records of the insane Asyst and the melanchely deaths by Cemsumptics, i ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

Females, Females, Females, OLD OB YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIAD, OR SEE TEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

1,100 ACRES OF LAND IN MCLEAN country, Ky., adjoining and above the town of Bunnsey-soil rich and well-sign adapted to corn, wheat, tobacco, and grass-120 acres cleared. Terms easy. Apply to the understaned, or to Lu'her Bard, on the premises. 27 wys 18AAC BABO. Chestnut St. Female Academy

THE TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL SES-ion of this FRENCH and ENGLISH BOARD-ING and DAY SCHOOL will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14, at 1,515 Chestaut street. Miss Bonney and Miss Dillays, Principals. Particulars from Otron-iya dawidawa Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

WHEBEAS, IT HENGY BY THE WAY TO ME THE WAY TO ME THE WAY TO BE ALL WAY THE WAY COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

Thousands upon Thousands QUACKS.

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE

The Urinary Organs

OF HOW LONG STANDING

IS THE GREAT DIVERTION

Malmbold's Highly Concentrated Compensat

SYPHILIS.

Helmbold's Rose Washi

An excellent Lotton for Diseases of a Synthitic Raure, and as an injection in Diseases of the Straint Organs, arising from habits of diseigation, ustal as connection with the Extracts Stocha are Sermanative in such diseases as recommended. CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

From eight to twenty years standing, with Easter known to SOIENCE AND PARTS. Nows to SOIMOM AND PARE.

For Hedical Properties of EUCHU, see Dispensed by of the United States.

See Professor Dawrier valuable works on the Practice of Physic, see remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. 2005.

Bee remarks made by Dr. APHRAIM Mengants of the Boyal College of Surgeons, Iroland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Green's Journal in the Transactions of the King and Green's Journal AMIN TRAYERS, Fellow of the Boyal Colleges. nrgeons. See most of the late Standard Works on Waddeling " Sarsaparilla... 1 38 " " "
Improved Bose Wash. 56 " "

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the first of Philadelphia, H. T. Hrausento, who, being their sworn, odds as his proparations contain as missocio, no mercury, or other injurious drags, but my guraly vegotable.

H. T. HELER BOOKS.

Who sadesvor to dispose "OF THEIR OWE" class" articles on the ropulation attained by Herical Science Proparation, Extract Ruchs, Interest Suche, Improved Loss Week.

the force under Rousseau cannot much longer be delayed. Sherman's railroad communications have already been seriously damaged,

and, if Forrest is not soon defeated and driven from Tennessee, the injury to the railroads will prove almost incalculable, and may result in much embarrassment to our army. Rousseau is manceuvring his command with the caution and skill of an experienced General, and presents a bold front to the invading orce. Forrest seems to fear him, as he does not appear to be eager for battle. If he does not attack our position to-day, Gen. Rousseau, in order to prevent him from wholly destroying the railroads, will be forced to attack the rebal General. It is believed that Sherman's army is in motion, and the movement ultimately will compel Forrest speedily to withdraw from Tennessee. Sherman, as we understand it, is not detaching a force to look after his rear, but has concentrated his entire command for a bold advance and an eagle-like swoop down upon the army under Hood. The blow will be marked with despatch, and, it is believed, will prove decisive. Telegraphic communication has been destroyed with Atlanta, and we have no direct advices from there. When communication shall be restored we will feel

derstand that Jesse, as soon as he saw a notice in the papers to the effect that he had been port to the authorities of Owen county, to be enlisted into the army as his substitute. We are not informed whether or not the contraband army rolls as Jesse's acknowledged representative in the Union ranks. We presume not. ing substitutes to take their places as the querilla Jesse has been, the Board of Enrolment will have but little trouble in putting Kentucky's full quota into the field. If Jesse had furnished a white substitute instead of a black one, no doubt, the authorities would have been much more obliged to him. Let him send in one of the white members of his gang of ragmuffins to take his place in the Union ranks, then we will believe that he is sincere in his intentions and intends no RALLY, ceeding. We will not, by any means, agree to be responsable for the safety of the scoundrel's neck in such an emergency; we will simply express our belief that Jesse is sincere

A VERY LARGE STRAW .- The 16th New York heavy artillery, the largest regi-A gentleman of reliability, visiting their camp not long since, was told by them that they had not been paid since they had been think, however, that they will be paid just before the election; but they are determined to stand firm, and not be bribed by receiving their just pay to vote against their principles.

abolition press as "a straw," through which they may imbibe some consolation. (rebal), which was recruited in the Shenandoah Valley, and composed principally of the sons of wealthy planters residing in the neigh burg, and Staunton, was completely annihilated in the fight of last Monday. The brigade, which had dwindled down from five thousand to less than one thousand, was all either killed or captured. Secessionists say that this brigade has absorbed, since the war

begun, over eight thousand recruits. FIGHT NEAR HENDERSON .- The Evansville Journal learns from good authority that a sharp little skirmish took place Monday morning a few miles from Henderson, between the colored troops and a band of guerilla thieves prowling in that vicinity, which resulted in the rout of the guerillas, with the loss of two killed and several wounded. Several horses COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS, were captured by the colored troops, and one or two guns. None of Uncle Sam's boys were

In this city on the 24th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH ILWIN, aged 40 years, daughter of John McKeage, Esq., of Clarksville, Tennessee, BATCHELOR'S HATR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature warranted not to injure the Hair in the least:

splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The Gennine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four sides of each box. FACTORY No. S1 Barclay Street, New York. IMPORTANT TO FARMERS! WE HAVE BEEN UNABLE HERETOFORE TO

of Rousseau and Forrest with anxious interest. JESSE FURNISHES A SUBSTITUTE.- We un-

A FARM, CONTAINING 167 ACRES, well improved, and plenty of water for s ock or house use, lving on the read in miles west of New Albany. For further information call at the house of the subscriber, 27 wt*

The celebrated Stonewall Brigade

injured. that bills are posted up at several places in the vicinity of Taylorsville, calling upon the drafted men of that county to report to the guerilla leader Jack Allen for duty. Jack offers them protection, and threatens to con-

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.
Owing to the cutting of the telegraph wires, nothing has been heard to-day of Gen. Rous. sean or his command. It is believed, however, that a desperate battle for the possession of Pulaski has occurred, or may even now be progressing. The rebel force, according to the latest advices, had advanced its lines, preparatory to an early attack upon our troops to-day. The fact of the wires being cut induces the belief lief that there are parties of rebels in the rear

deal of heavy firing was heard yesterday and to-day in the direction of James river, and is supposed to be from gunboats.

A large body of rebel cavairy is reported this afternoon to be moving on our left. If so, their object has not yet been developed. There was three spies arrested within our lines yesterday, and evidence has been obtained which is said to be strong enough to convict then. Two citizens have also been obtained which is said to be strong enough to convict then. Two citizens have also been arrested on the charge of giving ald and comfort to rebels.

An order has been issued that officers who have served three years may be mustered out of the service, the time during which they may have served as prisoners not being counted.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.

Mr. Burns, the telegraph operator who left Pilot Knob in diaguise yesterday noon, and arrived at De Soto to-day, reports that Gen. Ewing has concentrated his troops, and the rebels have occupied the town and plundered all the stores and houses. No Government property was captured. General Ewing had planted a battery on Shepherd Mountain, and was throwing shell into the fort, doing some execution.

A Federal force under Colonel Mills was attacked at Mineral Point last night by a large force of rebels. The enemy was repulsed, but out troops subsequently withdrew to De Soto, where he is receiving reinforcements. General Ewing was ordered to evacuate Pilot Knob, but the rebels out his communication before he could get away.

General Builty, who is home on sick leave, General Builty, who is home on sick leave, General Builtia. The militia, about two layed the condition of the militia. The militia, about two layed the condition of the militia. The militia, about two layed the condition of the militia. The militia, about two layed to the many conditions and the set of the same time and place, it will sell and the sellon of the service of the same time and the sellon of the surface of the same time and the sellon of the sellon of the sellon of the sellon of the

tendered his services to General Busic leave, dey, and was directed to assist in the organization of the militia. The militia, about twelve thousand strong, are under arms, which, with the independent citizens, will make quite a formidable force.

MARRIED.

JAS. S. PHELPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late of Hopkinsville. Late Cash. Br. Bk. Rop

Jo. K. Gant, Christian County. Kinsville,
Jas. B. Turnley,
Christian Co.

PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO.

LOUISVILLE

Tobacco Warehouse,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

mar24 dlm&wtf

FREEMEN, TO YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL!

Education of the Blind.

For Sale,

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE,
Socretary of State.

By JAS. B. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

R OB'T L. MAITLAND & CO.,

No.1 Banover Buildings, Hanover Square, ROBERT L. MAITLAND, RKW YORK. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Japs dawley

PEARSON'S NEW WAREROOMS

L. D. PEARSON, UNDERTAKER

HAS THE SOLE AGENCY IN LOUISVILLE
H for I. C. SHULER'S METALLIC BURLAL CASES AND
CASEER'S, and has for sale at his large and commodicus Rooms, No. 208 south side Jewsson, between Second and Third streets, every other variety of Metallic
at d Wooden Coffins.
He is prepared with new Hearse and Carriages to
attend premptly to calls in his line, He keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment o' Coffin
Mountings and Trimpings all Sun&sod&wiJani

THIS IS AN INVALUABLE AND SCIENTIFIC remedy, prepared by the Graefenberg Company, for Gravel and all diseases of the Urinary and Generalive Organs, and needs no fecommendations to sustain its character where the Graefenberg Company is the organical and the Graefenberg Company is the Graefenberg Company's Lichonaripie.

BAY MOND & CO., 74 Fourth st., 27 ecd. wood/m

Cotton Gins,

Eagle & Carver Gin, all sizes, for hand or power, H. W. WILKES, JR., Louisville, Ky.

Bolting Cloth.

Gum and Leather, of all sizes and varieties.
sep5 d&wtf H. W. WILKES, JR.

FINE BLUE-GRASS LAND

Also, at the same time and place, I will self

FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGRO SLAVES.
Torms made known on day of sale.
S. S. MoFATRIDGE.
Adm'r of Thes. Allin and Agont for the Heil
Harrodeburg, Ey., Sept. 20, 164.

W COLOR

SHIP TO "LOUISVILLE" WAREHOUSE which has ample storage and facilities for promp

A MAN OF A THOUSAND.

DR. H. JAMES, a Retired Physician of great eminence, discovered, while in the East Indies,

"HELMBOLD

BIGHLY CONCANTRATAN

For Diseases of the

FOR WEAKNESSES

Indisposition to Exercises, Loss of Fower, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Eventualization of Eventualization of Eventualization of Eventualization of Eventualization of Eventualization of the State of WE ARE NOW RECRUITING BY ENliatment and re-enistment a regiment of
regular Cavalry for two years' sorvice. The
bounty and pay allowed to all such soldiers
with be allowed to the soldiers of this regiment. Men
who can ard desiring to furnish their own horses and
horse equipments will be allowed to do so,
if twelve months, requests now serving

Kentucky Institution for the

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the first Monday in October, s16 d3&w2* BEICE M. PATTEN. BRICE M. PATTEN.

BRICE M. PATTEN.

BRICE M. PATTEN.

BRICE M. PATTEN.

BRICE M. PATTEN.

BRICE M. PATTEN. THE CONSTITUTION, ONCE AFFECTES WIZE ORGANIC WEAKNESS. Equires the aid of medicine to strengthen and wiscome the system, which HELLEGOLD 2007 TRACT BUCHT invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In many affections seculiar to Females the Enrice; Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in University Control of the Control of Females, Fairfulness, or Respectation of the Custemary Evacuations, Ulcareains is chirrous state of the Ulterus, Lencorrhes, or White, Starllity, and for all offinglesish incident to the total results of the Control of the Control

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IS Take no Baleam, Mercary, or Enpleasant Madistrict for Unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUSINE

In all their stages, at little expense, little er se chara ARD NO EXPOSURE. It causes brought deare, and gives stranges Urbane, thereby removing obstructions, personals and curing Strictures of the Urstrian, allegang and inflammation, so frequent in this class of discovery carpelling POISON OUR, Discussion, and WORM OUR MATTER,

And who have paid HEAVY FEES to be speed a short time, have found they were deceived, and in the "Poleon" has, by the use of "Powerest and gents," been dried up in the syriems, he brush one as aggravable form, and

SEE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BESSE

And it is cortain to have the desired effect in all the same for which it is recommended.

Fluid Extract Sarsapar

This is an affection of the Blood, and astacles and sexual Organs, Linings of the Noss, Ears, Trussel, Windpipe, and other Hunus Surfaces, making its assessment in the form of Ulcors. Helimbod's Earliest arrange in the form of Ulcors. Helimbod's Earliest arrange all Society and removes all Society arranged for the Complication of Thear and Healthy Color. It being prepared suggested by this class of complaints, its Blood-Furthylas Preserved to a greater arrange that say of the Compliants of Complete the Color of the Colo

Or half a dosan of each for \$13 %, which will be seg-cient to cure the most obstinate cases, if direction are adhered to.

Deliverable to any address, securely packed know observation.

See Describe symptoms in all some unisoliton.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 284 day at Es-tember, 1854. W. P. HIBBARD, Alderman, Minth street, above Race, Philist Address Leiters for information in confidence. H. T. HELM BOLD, Chembie, Depot 164 South Tenth street, below Chestaut, 1748, telah in. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIRS AND UNPRINCEPLED DEALERS.

Sald by all Draggists svery

DECLINE OR CHARGE OF LIFE.

CURES Secret Diseas

WEG HAVE BEEN THE VICTORIAN CO.

Wasther existing to MALE OR PREMALE,
whatever cause originating, and no mastes

ARE FOR HELMBOLD'S-TAKE BO OFFICE Cut out the advertisement, and send for it, 4523 Edmbold's Drug and Thomasul Barokomed 504 Drosdason, New York.

For all Affections and Diseases &

MELMBOLD'S EXTRACT DESCRIPTION

BLOOD | BLOOD ! BLOOD ! !!